

FDIS

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CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Abe Sees Posture of USSR as 'Conciliative'	C 1
Abe Speaks of Improving Relations With ROK	C 1
Government To Lower Tariffs on Selected Imports	C 1
Farmers Consult Nakasone on U.S. Imports Issue	C 2
U.S. Ambassador Meets Senior LDP Officials	C 3
Austerity Stressed in 1983 Budget Draft	C 3
Officials Advise Nakasone on Tax Revision	C 4

NORTH KOREA

Various Events, Press Mark USSR Anniversary	D 1
Pyongyang Rally 21 Dec	D 1
Embassy Reception 22 Dec	D 2
Charge's Anniversary Address	D 3
Film Show	D 5
NODONG SINMUN Editorial [21 Dec]	D 5
KCNA Reports Yi Chong-ok Speech at Moscow Meeting	D 7
O Chin-u Greets Vietnamese Defense Minister	D 8
Kim I-hun's Report at UAWPK Congress Opening	D 9
Briefs: DPRK-Iran Friendship; Foreign Visitors' Arrivals	D 37

SOUTH KOREA

Kim Tae-chung Leaves Seoul for U.S. 23 Dec	E 1
ROK-Turkey Communique Issued as Evren Departs	E 1
HERALD Examines Premier's Latin American Tour [23 Dec]	E 2
HERALD Reviews ROK-Japan Lawmakers' Union Meeting [23 Dec]	E 3
HERALD Profiles Chon's Two New Secretaries [21 Dec]	E 4

KAMPUCHEA

Bou Thang Greetings On VPA Anniversary	H 1
Chea Soth Visits Wounded SRV Combatants	H 1
DK UN Envoy En Route Home for CGDK Meeting [NATION REVIEW 23 Dec]	H 2
Briefs: Soviet Science Academy Delegation; Soviet Friendship Society Meeting; Cuban Amity Delegation	H 2

LAOS

Banquet Marks USSR Founding Anniversary	I 1
Briefs: Cuban Cooperation Agreement	I 1

THAILAND

Arun Comments on Recent Visit to Moscow	J 1
[NATION Review 23 Dec]	
Prem On Sino-Soviet Talks, PLO 'Embassy'	J 2
OIC's Habib Chatti Stops Over During Asian Tour	J 2
[BANGKOK POST 17 Dec]	
Paper Calls On SRV To Stop Growth of Army	J 2
[BANGKOK POST 23 Dec]	
Army Claims Thousands of Insurgents To Defect	J 3
[BANGKOK POST 23 Dec]	

VIETNAM

Leaders Attend USSR Envoy's 17 Dec Reception	K 1
Kampuchea's Bou Thang Addresses Veterans 22 Dec	K 1
National Assembly Issues Communique No 3	K 1
Conference Views Laborers in Socialist Countries	K 2
Official Denies Rumored 'Plot' in Capital City	K 2
Chu Huy Man at VPA Anniversary Get-Together	K 3
Land Readjustment Campaign in Nam Bo Reported	K 3
Mekong Conference Begins in Ho Chi Minh City	K 4
Indochinese Meteorology, Hydrology Talks End	K 4
Vo Nguyen Giap Addresses Science Conference	K 5
Briefs: Grain Obligation; Tien Giang Rice	K 5

INDONESIA

CGDK's Son Sann Comments on SRV Offensive	N 1
Commentary Views Son Sann's Hopes for CGDK	N 2

PHILIPPINES

More on Marcos Defense of Human Rights Record	P 1
[BULLETIN TODAY 22 Dec]	
Hints at Further Arrests	P 2
[TIMES JOURNAL 22 Dec]	

ABE SEES POSTURE OF USSR AS 'CONCILIATIVE'

OW230337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 23, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told the Diet Thursday Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's administration has taken a conciliative diplomatic posture as a whole. Andropov, who took power November 1 to succeed the late Leonid Brezhnev as Communist Party chief, is active for disarmament and Soviet-Chinese rapprochement, Abe said.

Replying to an opposition questioner in the upper house Foreign Affairs Committee session, the foreign minister said the new Soviet leadership has also taken an active attitude to improve relations with Japan.

Citing examples, Abe said Japan and the Soviet Union signed a fishery agreement for 1983 without major trouble December 4 and that Moscow notified Japan of a decision Tuesday to free 29 Japanese fishermen detained in the Soviet Union. The Soviets have also said they will welcome a high-powered Japanese business mission scheduled to visit Moscow next February, Abe said.

The foreign minister, however, said he is not yet convinced that the Kremlin has adopted such a conciliative stand as its official global policy.

Asked about Japan's attitude toward the Soviet Union, Abe said Tokyo will not confront Moscow only idly but will maintain and develop friendly ties. But no true friendship can be established between the two countries without settling a territorial dispute which the Soviets claim does not exist, he said.

Japan claims tiny islands east of Hokkaido -- Kunashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan Islands and the Habomai group -- were taken over by the Soviet Union after World War II. Abe said he wants to create an atmosphere at any cost to solve the territorial issue.

ABE SPEAKS OF IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH ROK

OW231111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 23, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said in the Diet Thursday that Japan and South Korea have lately experienced a series of moves which would have a favorable effect on their relations.

The foreign minister was referring to the settlement of the textbook issue, the holding in Tokyo of a joint meeting of the Japan-South Korea and South Korea-Japan parliamentary leagues and the release from jail of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, who was abducted from Tokyo to Seoul about 10 years ago.

Responding to questions put to him at a Diet committee session, Abe further said the ground is being strengthened for better future relations between the two countries. He also said he hoped the pending issue of economic cooperation between the two countries would be solved in the "spirit of compromise."

GOVERNMENT TO LOWER TARIFFS ON SELECTED IMPORTS

OW230423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 23, KYODO -- Japan will lower tariffs on imported tobacco, chocolate and biscuits as well as 40 farm products and 28 manufactured goods from April 1 next year in an effort to defuse its mounting trade friction with the United States, Europe and other countries, government officials said Thursday.

Leaders of the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party met Thursday morning to discuss new market-opening measures to pave the way for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's scheduled visit to Washington in mid-January.

A sense of urgency was added to the meeting as U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently sent a letter to Nakasone urging him to reduce Japan's import tariff on tobacco from the present 35 percent to zero or close to zero. Tobacco is one of the major Japanese imports whose tariffs the U.S. wants to be eliminated or reduced drastically, the officials said. However, they said, the government and LDP leaders disagreed on the size of tariff cuts to be imposed on three key items such as tobacco and scheduled another meeting for Friday morning. They only decided to lower these tariffs "to some extent," they said.

The meeting was attended by six cabinet ministers, including Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Minister of International Trade and Industry Sadanori Yamanaka and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Iwazo Kaneko. The ruling party was represented by Secretary-General Susumu Nikaido and four other leaders. The government will hold an emergency meeting of the Tariff Council Friday to approve tariff reductions and agricultural and manufactured goods and put them into force from next April.

Officials said the 35 percent tariff on tobacco is expected to be cut to 20 to 30 percent depending on the outcome of negotiations the LDP is conducting with leaf tobacco growers and other special interest groups. Some insiders speculated the cut would be 5 percentage points. Tariffs currently imposed on sugar-coated biscuits and sugarless biscuits are pegged at 36.3 percent and 31.9 percent, respectively. Those on chocolate are 31.9 percent. The scale of tariff cuts will be determined in keeping with possible changes in the sugar excise tax, they said.

They said the new trade package will probably be adopted at a special meeting of economic ministers on January 13. Prime Minister Nakasone is due to leave for Washington on January 17. The package will contain, besides the tariff cuts, four other main points -- relaxation of import curbs, improvement on import testing procedures, measures to promote imports, and steps to ensure an orderly export of certain products, the officials said.

Thursday's meeting also decided to cut tariffs by an average 20 percent for 40 farm products, including mixed vegetable juice and raisins, they said. Tariffs on farm tractors, internal combustion engines for land use and forging machines will be completely duty-free, they said.

Government sources said 25 other manufactured goods such as magnetic tape, handkerchiefs, electronic calculators and accounting machines, lead acid batteries, container board, kraft paper and resin-coated paper will have their tariffs reduced by 0.7 to 3 percentage points. They said these additional tariff-cutting measures will bring to 99 the total number of completely duty-free items and expected Japanese imports to increase by some yen 91 billion (dollar 0.38 billion) in the next fiscal year, starting in April.

FARMERS CONSULT NAKASONE ON U.S. IMPORTS ISSUE

OW230821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 23, KYODO -- Executives of agricultural organizations Thursday asked Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to tell U.S. President Ronald Reagan that Japanese farmers would never allow complete liberalization of certain agricultural imports as requested by the United States, organization sources said.

Shizuma Iwamochi, president of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, said Japanese farmers' organizations would not even accept an expansion of import quotas for such products, according to the sources.

Nakasone replied he would carefully deal with the liberalization issue because he understands how Japanese agriculture is, the sources said. Nakasone said he would work on the issue by keeping in mind the fact that the European Community (EC) and other nations limit imports of agricultural products.

Nakasone is scheduled to visit the United States in mid-January.

U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETS SENIOR LDP OFFICIALS

OW230933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 23, KYODO -- American Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield Thursday renewed his country's call that Japan make further efforts to open its market wider, Japanese officials said. The ambassador made the request when he met with Masumi Esaki and other senior members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party at the embassy.

Referring to the U.S. demand that Japan lower tariffs on tobacco, chocolates and biscuit products, Mansfield said although the amount of money involved may be rather small, the tariffs are regarded by Americans as a symbol of the closed nature of the Japanese market, according to the officials.

He also said there is increasing possibility that the so-called local content bill, which requires use of a certain percentage of domestically-produced parts in foreign cars sold in the U.S., would be enacted, the officials said. It is important for Japan, as a leading advanced nation, to make sacrifices for the sake of preserving the free trade system, the ambassador said.

Esaki said that the U.S. should try to understand the actual circumstances surrounding Japan's economy. He cited Japan's fresh efforts to work out additional market-opening measures, according to the officials.

AUSTERITY STRESSED IN 1983 BUDGET DRAFT

OW230839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 23, KYODO -- The Finance Ministry has worked out the skeleton of its fiscal 1983 budget draft emphasizing austerity in the face of the serious state of public finances. Finance Ministry officials said Thursday they hope to obtain approval of the draft plan at a special Cabinet meeting as early as Saturday night for subsequent presentation to other government ministries and agencies.

The skeleton plan calls for yen 50.3 trillion (dollar 209.6 billion) for general account budget, up only 1.3 percent from yen 49.68 trillion (dollar 207 billion) in the original fiscal 1982 budget. The growth rate is the lowest since 1955 when general account budget was pared down by 0.8 percent from the year earlier level.

Excluding yen 2.25 trillion (dollar 9.14 billion) for repayment to national debt consolidation fund special account, a kind of sinking fund, the government will have a budget of yen 48.05 trillion (dollar 200 billion) for implementation of general programs. The budget represents a 3.3 percent decline from the current fiscal year.

Government general expenditures, excluding national bond costs and grants to local autonomous bodies, will be pegged at a level slightly below yen 32.62 trillion (dollar 135.9 billion) in the current fiscal year.

The Finance Ministry expects some yen 32.35 trillion (dollar 134.8 billion) in tax revenues in fiscal 1983. This represents a 11.7 percent fall from the initial fiscal 1982 budget.

To make up for the slow growth of tax revenues -- the main pillar of government revenue -- the Finance Ministry is seeking to get some yen 4.45 trillion (dollar 18.5 billion) nontax revenues, the officials said. It is also planning to issue yen 13.5 trillion (dollar 56.3 billion) worth of national bonds in the next fiscal year to cover revenue shortages. Of the total, deficit-covering bonds will amount to yen 7 trillion (dollar 29.2 billion).

The planned national bond issue in fiscal 1983 is far greater than yen 10.44 trillion (dollar 43.5 billion) earmarked in the original fiscal 1982 budget. As a result, government dependence on bonds against total revenues will rise to 27 percent.

The huge issuance of national bonds in the next fiscal year follows virtual abandonment by the new government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of the pledge made by his predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, to end budgetary dependence on deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1984 as a landmark of fiscal reconstruction.

OFFICIALS ADVISE NAKASONE ON TAX REVISION

OW230847 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 23, KYODO -- A panel of government advisers Thursday submitted recommendations for revising the nation's tax system to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, asking the government to postpone the proposed personal income tax reduction and increase tax revenue in fiscal 1983 by a modest yen 35 billion (dollar 0.15 billion).

The Tax System Council, an advisory body to the prime minister, drew up its recommendations in keeping with a similar organization of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party which also formulated outlines of tax system revision for the next fiscal year, beginning in April.

The government is expected to incorporate the recommendations in revising the tax system and prepare the 1983 national budget amounting to some yen 50.3 trillion (dollar 207 billion) in the general account.

A spokesman for the council said its recommendations called for a national tax reduction amounting to yen 24 billion (dollar 0.1 billion) in investment tax credits to smaller enterprises and raising the tax deductible limit for new house owners with loan repayments from the present yen 30,000 (dollar 125) to yen 150,000 (dollar 625) in the first three years.

The size of expected tax increases was scaled down from the initial target of yen 300 billion (dollar 1.25 billion) in due to strong objections from industry.

VARIOUS EVENTS, PRESS MARK USSR ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang Rally 21 Dec

SK230943 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] A Pyongyang meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 21 December. Hung on the front wall of the meeting hall were the national flags of our country and the Soviet Union.

Present at the meeting were Vice President Pak Song-chol, Secretary Kim Hwan, Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae, Kim Yong-chae, Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Pong-chu, Kil Chae-kyong, Kim Chae-suk, O Mun-hwan, O Kil-pang, Yi Hyong-chom, Wang Kyong-kuk and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting were O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in our country, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Kazakh Friendship Society and other Soviet guests now staying in our country.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country.

Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae spoke first at the meeting.

Noting that the USSR, the first multinational socialist state in history, was formed on 30 December in 1922 under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, he said that the founding of the USSR was a brilliant victory of Lenin's national policy and a great revolutionary gain won by all nationalities of the USSR through their bloody struggle.

He said: Since the formation of the union, under the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people have consolidated the Soviet socialist system by successfully carrying out the historic tasks of socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization, bravely overcoming all trials and difficulties.

He pointed out: During the last motherland war against the armed invasion by fascist Germany, the Soviet people won a great victory by completely annihilating the German fascists. In the postwar period, they have strengthened the economic and defense power of the multinational state by rapidly rehabilitating and developing the destroyed people's economy in a brief period in history, thereby putting the Soviet republics on quite a new footing.

He noted: Today, under the leadership of the CPSU, the fraternal Soviet people are struggling to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are attaining great successes in implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan and are actively striving against the aggressive and belligerent maneuvers of the U.S.-led imperialists and for world peace and security. He further said: The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes won by the fraternal Soviet people in the construction of socialism and communism and heartily wish the Soviet Union more prosperity and development in the future.

Exposing the arms buildup and war maneuvers of the U.S.-led imperialists, he declared: The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the anti-imperialist independent forces to firmly rally themselves in a united front and take joint action against the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves.

As in the past, so to in the future, he stated, the Korean people will firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive countries of the world and will actively struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and to defend world peace and security.

He added: The friendly relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples have a deep-rooted history. Our people always value the friendship and unity with the Soviet people and make all efforts to constantly strengthen and develop it.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim O.V. Okonishnikov spoke next. He said: The birth of the USSR was a fruition of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and a great exploit of the Bolshevik Party, which led the people to the overthrow of tsarism. He further said: The formation of the Soviet multinational state and its activities were a vivid embodiment of V.I. Lenin who, on the basis of a scientific analysis of a new era, creatively and comprehensively developed the Marx-Engels views on the national question.

Referring in detail to the leaping socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union over the 60 years since the founding of the USSR, he said: Life proves that the USSR is a powerful, effective form of union for the states of Soviet nationalities and minorities.

He noted: The USSR supports the national liberation movement, actively develops cooperation with countries fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, firmly supports the anti-imperialist traditions of the Nonaligned Movement and cooperates with the struggle of developing countries to reorganize the international economic relations.

He went on to say: Under the circumstances in which the international situation has been rendered acute due to the policies of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, the Soviet Union is continuously implementing the strategy of peace and international security, in close cooperation with socialist countries and all the peace-loving countries and peoples, and is taking realistic, constructive and peaceful initiatives to avert the danger of world war.

Referring to the friendly relations between our two countries, he stated: The line of extensively and deeply enriching the relations with the brotherly DPRK on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian socialist internationalism is the principled stand of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

He wished the DPRK working people new, wonderful success under the leadership of the KWP led by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in all fields of socialist construction and in the accomplishment of their just cause of independently, democratically and peacefully reunifying the country, upholding the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

The meeting was ended with the playing of the song "internationale."

Embassy Reception 22 Dec

SK230825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 23 (KCNA) -- O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, gave a reception at his embassy on the evening of December 22 on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Invited to the reception were Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Kim Hwan, and Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Kim Yong-chae, Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Pong-chu, Kil Chae-kyong, Kim Chae-suk, O Mun-han, O Kil-pang, Yi Hyong-chom, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were also invited there.

Present on the occasion were officials of the Soviet Embassy, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Kazakh Friendship Society and other Soviet guests in our country.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim O.V. Okonishnikov spoke first at the reception. After referring to the successes made by the Soviet people in the revolution and construction since the formation of the USSR under the leadership of the Communist Party and to the devoted endeavours of the Soviet working people today to carry out the tasks defined at the 26th Congress of the party, he said: The Soviet people follow with sincere interest and sympathy the successes made by the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in implementing the decisions of the sixth congress of the party under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea and its Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR invariably express solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for driving the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunifying their country peacefully on a democratic basis.

Noting that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries have traditional relations, he expressed the conviction that the friendship, unity and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK would play an important role as ever in guaranteeing the national interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and in the cause of constantly strengthening the position of world socialism.

Secretary Kim Hwan spoke next. He noted that the formation of the USSR was a historic event which strengthened the socialist forces and consolidated and developed the socialist system in the Soviet Union and powerfully encouraged the struggle of the Soviet people for the building of a new life.

He pointed out that today the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov are achieving big successes in increasing the might of the Soviet Union through vigorous endeavours to significantly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and actively struggling against the war policy of the imperialists and for defending world peace and security.

The Korean people, he declared, sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the achievements made by the Soviet people and warmly hail them.

The peoples of our two countries are linked by the unbreakable bonds of friendship on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, he said, and stressed: We will as ever make every effort to keep strengthening the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

The attendants at the reception raised glasses to the friendship, unity and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

Charge's Anniversary Address

SK230723 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0729 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Radio talk by Charge d'Affaires of the USSR Embassy in Pyongyang O.V. Okonishnikov on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- live or recorded in Russian followed by Korean translation; date not given]

[Text] Dear Korean comrades: Today the Soviet people and all progressive people are splendidly marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- a unified multiracial state of workers and peasants of [word indistinct] in the world.

The birth of the USSR was a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and is an embodiment of the ideas and principles of the racial policy of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Ilich Lenin scientifically studied and prepared the theoretical (?base) for the Soviet multiracial country and proved the necessity of a close (?relationship) among the Soviet republics. Vladimir Ilich considered end to inequality, which constitutes a (?hindrance) to total mutual trust and to the relations among the races, as a guarantee for consolidating this confederation [tongmaeng].

The formation of the USSR enabled our people, who united under the banner of October, to unite our strength and resources. This also brought about favorable conditions for rapid and (?stable) social and economic development in each republic and throughout the country. The national income of the USSR increased by 150 times during the last 60 years. The USSR's share of the world's industrial output increased from 1 percent in 1922 to 20 percent today. The economy in each Soviet republic is growing rapidly, originating from the harmonious people's homes. Modern industry, progressive agriculture and genuine development of science and culture are the characteristics of all the Soviet republics.

Thanks to the Great October Revolution, an advanced socialist society was constructed on the earth. The indestructible unity of the people of the multiracial country, who are firmly united around the CPSU -- the guidance force of Soviet society -- with the common feature of pursuing sound interests and objectives, is a historic achievement.

Today, the workers of our country are steadily striving to achieve the tasks set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Solving the problems raised there will guarantee the further progress of the Soviet society, strengthening of the Soviet economy and defense capability and constant promotion of the workers' welfare.

Our people's creative plans reflect the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy. Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized as follows at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: Guaranteeing a consolidated peace and protecting the peoples' rights for independence and social progress is the constant goal of our external policy. In the struggle to realize this goal, the Soviet Union is marching forward along with the fraternal socialist countries. The close cooperation among the socialist countries assuredly corroborates Lenin's remarks that the new socialist system gives birth to new international relations in which there is no discrimination, domination or subjugation.

The relations among the fraternal socialist countries symbolize the new socialist-style international relations among countries on an equal footing, which are united by common basic interests and goals and are connected with each other by comradesly, mutual assistance and multisided cooperative relations. The unity among the socialist countries is their strength and is a guarantee for accomplishing the socialist and communist ideal, opposing imperialist aggressive maneuvers and defending the cause of peace.

The Soviet people point out with satisfaction the successful development in the friendship and the multisided cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal people of the DPRK. We wholeheartedly rejoice over the achievements made in socialist revolution and construction by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the KWP headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and the president of the DPRK, and the achievements made by them in accomplishing the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress and the sixth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government have consistently supported the just cause of the Korean people to reunify their fatherland peacefully and democratically and are resolutely demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. The Soviet people denounce the antipopular policy of the South Korean puppet regime, which harshly suppresses the democratic forces in South Korea and follows the policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

We believe that the close cooperation between our two parties and two countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will remain an important factor guaranteeing the national interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples in the future and will positively contribute to consolidating world socialism.

Thank you.

Film Show

SK230829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 23 (KCNA) -- A film show was arranged on December 22 at the Nakwon cinema house on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Present at the film show were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, O Kil-pang and Ham Yong-ho, vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited there were O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'Affaires ad interim, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Kazakh Friendship Society staying in our country.

The attendants appreciated Soviet films.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK230805 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2212 GMT 20 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 21 December editorial: "60th Anniversary of Soviet Founding"]

[Text] Today, the fraternal Soviet people are meaningfully celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, their felicitous, festive day. On the occasion of this day, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to the Soviet people.

On 30 December, 1922, the USSR, a multiracial state, was founded under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party. The founding of the Soviet Union was an important event in the history of the Soviet people's struggle to cut off the chains of capitalism and build socialism. This was a great success of Lenin's national policy in the Soviet Union and was a precious revolutionary gain won by the country's working masses, including workers and peasants. The founding of the Soviet Union gave a confidence in victory to the Soviet people, who were building socialism by themselves encircled by capitalism.

Since the founding of the Soviet Union, a great change has occurred in the lives of the Soviet people. Repulsing maneuvers of aggression and subversion by the internal and external enemies trying to obliterate the Soviet state, with all nationalities united under the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people have courageously pioneered the road to socialism. During a short period of time, the Soviet people have successfully carried out the historic tasks for the socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization.

In the fatherland war against the armed invasion of fascist Germany, the Soviet people defeated the enemy by fully displaying matchless mass heroism and a spirit of sacrifice, thus honorably defending the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains. By winning a great victory in the Second World War, the Soviet people contributed greatly to helping many countries' peoples break away from the danger of imperialist aggression and fascist slavery and changed the relationship among the forces in Europe and the world in favor of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has stated: On the basis of the fact that after the war they rehabilitated the destroyed people's economy in a short time and turned their country into a developed socialist power, the Soviet people are actively waging the struggle to accomplish the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and to greet, with labor success, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. Rehabilitating the destroyed people's economy in a short period with a creative labor struggle after the war and carrying out several 5-year plans, the Soviet people turned their country into a socialist power with developed economic power and powerful defense capability.

Since the Soviet Union was founded, the industrial and agricultural production has incomparably increased and national income has increased. Science and technology have also developed to a high level.

In accord with Leninist national policy in the Soviet Union, as equal members of the republics, all nationalities are developing politics, economy and culture under the banner of socialism and are struggling together to realize their common goal. In this struggle, the unity among the peoples in each Soviet republic is being consolidated and a great progress is being made in the accomplishment of the cause of communism.

Today, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the Soviet people are actively waging the struggle to carry out the 11th 5-Year Plan put forth by the 26th Congress of their party.

Thanks to an energetic labor struggle by the Soviet workers, innovations are being achieved in all sectors of the people's economy.

The Soviet people are struggling against the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war in the international arena, for the easing of international tension and for world peace and security.

All achievements being made in the Soviet Union and the increase and consolidation of the might of the Soviet Union are the brilliant fruition of the leadership of the CPSU and the creative labor struggle of the peoples of the Soviet nationalities. The Korean people wholeheartedly rejoice over, as over their own, and extend warm congratulations on the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people in revolution and construction.

Today, 60 years after the Soviet Union was founded, the appearance of the world is fundamentally different. Hundreds of millions of people, who were suppressed and given contemptuous treatment in the past, have emerged as masters of the world and are independently and creatively pioneering their own histories and destinies.

In this forceful trend, socialism has escaped from being limited to one country and has expanded to a world-wide scope. The forces for national liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America are growing and consolidating with each passing day.

The imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, who are seized with fear over the sudden growth and consolidation of the world's revolutionary forces, are making a habit of military adventures everywhere in the world, while desperately holding onto the policy of aggression and war.

Continuously occupying South Korea as a colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists are strengthening their schemes of aggression and war against the Korean people and the peoples in the socialist countries. Nonetheless, with no schemes can the imperialist reactionary force block the future road of the world's revolutionary peoples marching forward under the banner against imperialism and for independence.

In the protracted common struggle against imperialism and for victory in the cause of socialism and communism, the Korean and Soviet peoples have forged the fraternal relationship of friendship and cooperation and supported and cooperated with each other. The Korean and Soviet peoples are class brothers and comrades-in-arms who fight shoulder-to-shoulder to realize their common goal and ideal.

Today, the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship is developing well in conformity with the interests of the two countries' peoples. The Soviet people extend active support and solidarity to our people's struggle for socialist construction and for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. Our people do not forget this.

Our people believe that the traditional fraternal relationship of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further consolidate and develop in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. And they wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people greater successes in the struggle for wealth, power national development and for world peace.

KCNA REPORTS YI CHONG-OK SPEECH AT MOSCOW MEETING

SK230513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, who is heading the DPRK party and government delegation made a congratulatory speech at a celebration joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, which was held in Kremlin, Moscow, on December 21 on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, according to a report.

Upon authorization, he said, I extend warm felicitations and greetings in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union who are significantly meeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

He went on: Sixty years ago the Russian working class who won victory in the October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, accomplished the historic cause of forming the USSR, the first multi-national socialist state in the world, together with the peoples of other fraternal nationalities.

The formation of the USSR was a brilliant victory of Lenin's national policy and marked an important occasion in strengthening the socialist forces and consolidating and developing the socialist system in the USSR. Indeed, it was a historical event which opened up a broad avenue for the Soviet people to build a new life.

The past 60 years since the formation of the USSR have been decades of changes in which great progress and prosperity have been achieved by the Soviet people. Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov are registering big successes in their vigorous endeavours to carry out the Eleventh Five-Year Plan set forth by the 26th party congress.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements of the fraternal Soviet people and warmly hail them.

Noting that the U.S.-led imperialist reactionaries are resorting to wicked schemes to disrupt socialist countries from within and destroy the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the socialist forces, while maliciously intensifying the anti-communist campaign as never before, Premier Yi Chong-ok said: Our party and the government of the DPRK will, as in the past, so in future, too, make positive efforts to repulse the U.S.-led imperialist reactionaries moves for war and defend world peace and security, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and with all the anti-imperialist independent forces in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The arduous yet proud course of the revolution covered by the Korean people convincingly showed that when the entire people advance, rallied as firm as a rock around the party and the leader, they can break through any difficulty and victoriously advance the cause of socialism and communism.

Our people have turned their country into a developed socialist industrial state in a historically short period of time under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, and are today struggling vigorously to carry out the grand programme of socialist economic construction and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the CPSU, the government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their invariable support and encouragement to our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

The traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Soviet peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have consolidated and developed in the course of the protracted common struggle against imperialism and for socialism and communism.

Our people value the friendship and unity with the Soviet people, their close neighbour and class brother, and make all efforts to strengthen and develop them. We believe that the amity and the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Korea and the USSR will further strengthen and develop in the future in the interests of the two peoples and of the unity of the general socialist forces.

O CHIN-U GREETES VIETNAMESE DEFENSE MINISTER

SK230459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 23 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army.

The message hopes for the development of the friendly relations between the armies of the two countries and success in the work of the Vietnamese minister of national defence.

KIM I-HUN'S REPORT AT UAWPK CONGRESS OPENING

SK181155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0844 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Report on the work of the UAWPK Central Committee, delivered by Kim I-hun, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee, at opening session of Seventh UAWPK Congress, held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 15 December -- recorded or live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, in the magnificent circumstances under which the whole country is seething with the rewarding struggle to create the speed of the 80's -- a new speed of advance -- upholding the party's political appeal, and great upsurges are being effected in revolution and construction, we are holding the Seventh Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea [UAWPK].

At this Seventh UAWPK Congress, convened in the historic period in which our revolution has reached a new stage of development, we will sum up the successes and experiences the UAWPK has attained in the period under review in the struggle to implement the rural thesis. And we will discuss the tasks assigned to the UAWPK for realizing the program, set for it by the Sixth KWP Congress, of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea.

The congress will be a significant meeting which will bring about new change in developing the work of the UAWPK to a higher level in accord with the demands of the *chuche* idea and in accelerating the work of revolutionizing and working-classing the peasants. The congress will also be a historic meeting which will open an epochal moment in the struggle to realize our party's rural programs. [applause]

Comrades, the 10 years since the 1972 UAWPK Congress have been a glorious decade when a great change has taken place in our revolution and construction and great progress has been made in the development of our country's communist peasant movement.

Thanks to the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture -- which have been vigorously staged under the wise leadership of the party and the leader -- the party's monolithic ideological system has been more firmly established in the entire party and the whole society, unprecedented upsurges have been enacted in socialist construction and proud victories and successes have been won in all sectors, including the political, economic and cultural sectors.

In the 1970's, when a new milestone was set up on the road of the development of our revolution, the organizational and ideological foundation on which our party is developing into a (?glorious) *chuche*-type revolutionary party was firmly hardened and a historic march to imbue the whole society with the *chuche* idea under the leadership of the party was vigorously pushed ahead. This is the most precious achievement made in our revolution during the last decade and is a great (?victory) which will resplendently shine in the glorious history of our party and fatherland. [applause]

Just because of this, the 1970's is gloriously shining as a proud decade on the sacred road to achieve the *chuche* revolutionary cause.

Amid the victorious advance of our revolution, the UAWPK has come to greet a new turning point in its development and has won great successes in its work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a historic speech, "On the Central Tasks of the UAWPK", at the 1972 congress and set as the fighting program of the UAWPK the thorough translation of the rural thesis into practice by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

The thesis on our country's socialist rural question set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is our party's great program for socialist rural construction, which comprehensively delineates for the first time in history the way

to ultimately resolve rural problems and is a leading guideline to which the UAWPK -- the [word indistinct] organization guaranteeing our party's rural work -- should firmly adhere. [applause]

Under the leadership of the party, the UAWPK has made a positive contribution to the building of socialism and communism by energetically striving to carry out the tasks of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture put forward in the thesis. [applause]

The most important success made in the work of the UAWPK in the period under review is that, through vigorously carrying out the revolution, the revolutionization and working-classization of UAWPK members have been accelerated and they have been firmly prepared as chuche-type communist revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants by vigorously progressing with the ideological revolution, thus making the peasants into revolutionary and communist peasants, are important duties of the UAWPK.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants are indispensable demands arising in removing class differences between the working class and the peasants and in completely resolving the peasants' problems. Making them into peasants who are both communist and who vigorously push ahead to the target is an important duty of the UAWPK -- an organization for ideological indoctrination.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants is intrinsically designed to make agricultural workers chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly faithful to the party and the leader.

In the period under review, by intensifying education in the chuche idea among its members, the UAWPK has given first priority to having them adopt the chuche idea as their firm world outlook.

Under the party organizations, we have concentrated our efforts not only on making shipshape the rooms for studying Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, but also on establishing in orderly fashion the ideological indoctrination system -- including winter classes summer classes at the sides of fields and classes by organizations. And we have made big efforts to have UAWPK members deeply study the great leader's works, including the collected works of Kim Il-song -- (?the collections) on the chuche idea and on revolution -- and the party's literature and to help them make into their flesh and bone the profound theories and policies contained in these works.

Conducting indoctrination of the chuche idea, closely combining it with revolutionary practice, is our party's consistent policy.

Our party has led all functionaries and workers to deeply grasp the profound theories of the chuche idea and its guiding principles and to embody them in practicing revolution.

Thanks to the correct implementation of the party's policies on the indoctrination of the chuche idea, adopting the chuche idea as their firm faith, UAWPK members have been able to vigorously accelerate socialist rural construction by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude with the attitude of being the masters of revolution.

The question of loyalty to the party and the leader is a basic one affecting the destiny of the working class revolutionary struggle.

Having set indoctrination in loyalty to the party and the leader as the main line in ideological indoctrination work, our party has raised a new demand in each period of the development of revolution and has further deepened and developed indoctrination in loyalty to the party and the leader.

Upholding the party's policy urging us to adopt indoctrination in loyalty as the main line in ideological indoctrination work, we have positively led UAWPK members to cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as their revolutionary faith and to devotedly struggle for the party and the leader by making them systematically recognize the decisive role played by a leader in the working class revolutionary struggle and by making them deeply aware of the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and of our party.

Making sure that loyalty to the party and the leader is cherished as revolutionary fidelity is raised as an important question in loyalty indoctrination.

Only when loyalty to the party and the leader is cherished as revolutionary fidelity can it be genuine, pure and firm.

Reviewing the fundamental change which has taken place in the social status and life of the peasants, we will have the UAWPK members invariably and faithfully uphold the great leader and our party with immaculate minds, cherishing loyalty to them as revolutionary fidelity, by persistently forging ahead with indoctrination in the endless benevolence of the respected and beloved leader of our country.

As a powerful means for indoctrination in loyalty, the UAWPK (?lecture course) offered by our party is showing great vitality.

Hundreds of instructors at provincial, municipal and country units of the UAWPK, and thousands of instructors explaining how to operate machines at cooperative farms -- imagining the sublime image of the indomitable communist fighter Comrade Kim Chong-suk who, (?receiving the rays of the sun), engraved marks of (?loyalty) all over the countryside, tirelessly walking along the road of political maneuvering -- are visiting even the remote backwoods if there is an agricultural worker there, are deeply implanting the absolute trust in and admiration of the great leader in their hearts and encouraging them to exploits of loyalty.

Through persistent indoctrination in loyalty, the steel-like will and invariable faith to determinedly walk along the single road of revolution, permanently upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the party's leadership, have been firmly rooted in the hearts of the UAWPK members. [applause]

Together with education in the chuche idea and indoctrination in loyalty, indoctrination in revolutionary tradition occupies a very important position in ideological indoctrination work.

Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition, achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the arduous period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, is the endlessly invaluable asset of our party and people and is the bloodstream through which our revolution is inherited.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally formed the first peasants' organization and (Sinan) village, overcoming all kinds of sufferings and ordeals in this first period, during which he pioneered our revolutionary cause and opened the origin of the movement of our peasants, leaving the glorious footprints of the revolutionization of the peasants at the sides of fields and at night schools in (Kokyusu) and (Ogada). In this course, he created the glorious tradition of the peasant movement. [applause]

Thanks to this deep and strong root which the great leader planted while hewing out the road of the dawning revolution, the Korean communist peasant movement has been

able to resolutely defend the blood of chuche and to purely inherit it in the flames of the grim anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, in the days of the stern fatherland liberation war and of the serious social and economic reformation, and in the days of creation during which we were unfolding a new history of cataclysmic change in the socialist rural villages. [applause]

By making the UAWPK members deeply recognize the respected and beloved leader's glorious and brilliant revolutionary history through the persistent organization of and progress with indoctrination in revolutionary tradition in diverse fashions and ways, we will see to it that they cherish deeply national pride in and confidence in living under him. Along with this, by learning from the examples of loyalty shown by the young communists and the anti-Japanese guerrillas who held the leader in highest esteem and devoted themselves to defending and safeguarding him on the road of the arduous and grim revolution, we will also see to it that the UAWPK members thoroughly embody these examples in their work and lives.

The traces of loyalty of countless rural revolutionaries, including Kim Chae-won, Yim Kun-song, Yi To-pu, An Tal-su, Pak Chong-su, Chon Pil-yo, Yi Ke-san and Kim Won-chang, are vividly printed on every page of the history in which our rural villages have lived since liberation, inheriting the anti-Japanese tradition.

Because such peasant revolutionaries, who have shared their destinies with the party in the war during which [words indistinct] and in the postwar period, have played a core role as the backbones of the rural villages, our party's rural bases have firmly hardened. By energetically striving to conduct indoctrination in the examples of loyalty shown by the rural revolutionaries, the UAWPK organizations will see to it that the UAWPK members and a new generation will firmly take root in the rural villages and will defend the socialist rural bases generation after generation.

In the period under review, the ideological revolution has vigorously pushed ahead under the party's leadership and, as a result, a big change has taken place in the ideological and moral traits and work style of the UAWPK members and the exploits of loyalty and beautiful episodes, which touch the people's heartstrings are increasing among them with each passing day.

Living just for the party and the leader, even though they live only for a moment, and finding their genuine happiness of living on the single road of revolution indicated by the party and the leader, entirely entrusting their destinies to the great leader and the party, are the ideological and moral traits of the UAWPK members and the agricultural workers. [applause]

Indoctrination in revolution and in class is raised as an important question in accelerating the revolutionization and working classization of the peasants. The arduousness of our revolution and the current situation demand that we further strengthen indoctrination in revolution and in class among the UAWPK members.

By substantially pushing ahead with indoctrination in revolution and class in the period under review, following the party's policies, we have seen to it that the UAWPK members endlessly loathe class enemies and the exploitation system, adhering to the firm class standpoint and to the revolutionary principles, and uncompromisingly struggle against them. We have particularly made the UAWPK members resolutely struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists -- our people's archenemy -- and stoutly fight to win the ultimate victory of revolution, always maintaining a vigilant and mobilized attitude.

Most important in indoctrination in communism among the peasants is to root out individualism, egoism and the nature of (?an owner), which live in their minds, and thus to arm them with the idea of collectivism.

Upholding the political tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the UAWPK congress, we have vigorously staged the "love-three things" campaign by loving land, loving and saving farming tools and machines and agricultural production equipment and conserving forests. In this course, we have implanted the collectivist spirit in the hearts of the UAWPK members and they use it to devotedly struggle for society and their organizations.

We have persistently conducted indoctrination work of cultivating a communist attitude toward labor and, as a result, have created an atmosphere in which the attitude toward labor has been correctly established among the UAWPK members and the agricultural workers and in which they have faithfully worked for society and organizations.

Prevailing today among our agricultural workers is the spirit shown by the unheralded heroes, that is, the spirit of truly upholding in high esteem the party and the leader, whether or not their efforts are noticed and recognized and of devoting themselves to society and to their work. [applause]

During the period under review, UAWPK organizations concentrated on strengthening a revolutionary organizational life among UAWPK members to accelerate the work of revolutionizing them and turning them into members of the working class. We have continuously raised the standard of the requirements for organizational life by improving awareness of organizations among the people in accordance with the party's policy, by placing organization life on the right track and by strengthening the ideological struggle. As a result, a revolutionary ethos of loving and respecting organizations and of carrying out work and daily living guided and controlled by organizations has developed among UAWPK members. Through their organizational life, they have continuously and vigorously trained themselves in a revolutionary manner. A great change that has taken place in ideological and spiritual traits and in the workstyle and lifestyle of the UAWPK members is the great fruition of our party's policy for developing people into communist-type men and is a proud success attained in UAWPK work under the leadership of the party during the period under review. [applause]

Another important success attained in UAWPK work during the period under review is the great contribution to bringing about a continuous upsurge in agricultural production through the overall mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economic sector as a result of the vigorous acceleration of the technical revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The technical revolution in rural areas is an important task of highly developing agricultural productivity by equipping the rural economic sector with modern equipment and technology and by widely applying to it the success of agricultural science, of making the peasants' life affluent and of freeing them from arduous labor.

The technical revolution in the rural areas is not merely the economic, practical work of developing agricultural productivity, but also is the important political task of freeing the peasants from difficult and arduous labor following their liberation from exploitation and oppression and of providing them with an independent and creative life.

During the period under review, under the slogan for three great studies put forth by the great leader, the UAWPK, while raising the political and ideological level of the working people and the UAWPK members by strengthening among them the study of the party's policy, technology and of business management, vigorously forged ahead with the work of increasing the level of technical skill and business management. The situation in which the material and technical foundation of the rural economic sector has matchlessly been strengthened urgently demands that the technical and intellectual level of the working people directly taking charge of agricultural production be raised.

As a result of the spread throughout the country of the flames of the movement to mechanize families, which was personally lit by the great leader, many mechanized families with husbands, wives, fathers and sons as shift drivers and with all family members as tractor operators have emerged.

Our peasants, who did not know even the word tractor in the past, are developing themselves into true masters of mechanized, scientific farming by skillfully handling various modern farming machine tools and carrying out all farming work in accordance with scientific, technical rules. [applause]

While raising the technical level of the working people and the UAWPK members, UAWPK organizations have positively organized and mobilized them in a mass technical innovation movement. By rising in the technical innovation movement, the working people and the UAWPK members have smashed passivity, conservatism and technical mysticism. By highly displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance, they have advanced valuable creative suggestions on technical renovations everywhere they went, positively contributing to carrying out the technical revolution in rural areas.

Irrigation and electrification were completed long ago in our rural areas with the comprehensive execution of the work of overall mechanization, thanks to vigorous support from heavy industry under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and thanks to the struggle of the entire party and all the people to accelerate the technical revolution in rural areas. As a result, the material and technical foundation of the rural economic sector has been matchlessly strengthened, and an epochal progress has been made in the struggle to lessen differences between agricultural labor and industrial labor. [applause] Thus, the number of tractors per chongbo of cultivated farmland in our country will reach 10 to 12 in the near future; the overall mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economic sector will be completed; and the cooperative farms will adopt an 8-hour labor system like that of industry.

During the period under review, the UAWPK vigorously struggled to guarantee a continuous upsurge in agricultural production. The influence of the cold front has recently swept all continents. As a result, many countries have suffered serious agricultural and food crises. While helping consolidate and expand the success of the already completed irrigation work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who earlier had scientific, profound insight into the influence of the cold front over agricultural production, has set forth the five grand policies for remodeling nature and the policy on the underground water revolution, thus providing an opportunity for bringing about a change in developing the rural economic sector.

By vigorously organizing and mobilizing the working people and the UAWPK members in the struggle to implement the 5 grand policies for remodeling nature and the policy on the underground water revolution set forth by the great leader at the 12th and 13th plenary meetings of the 5th party Central Committee, UAWPK organizations have positively contributed to digging 27 large reservoirs, including Unpa lake and [word indistinct] reservoir and to building more than 124,000 underground facilities. By vigorously carrying out the movement to improve land everywhere, build terraced farmlands and to reclaim land, along with the work of solving the question of water supply, UAWPK organizations have turned sterile land into fertile land, steep land into terraced farmland and scores of thousands of chongbo of wasteland into cultivated land.

Thoroughly protecting and adopting the great chuche farming method was an important task assigned to UAWPK organizations. We have waged a vigorous struggle among the working people and UAWPK members to help them correctly understand the superiority of the chuche farming method and carry out their farming work to meet the requirements of this method.

During the past decade, agricultural production in our country has increased rapidly every year as a result of the consolidation of the material and technical foundation of the rural economic sector by the effort of the entire party and all the people under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and as a result of the complete fulfillment of the requirements of the *chuche* farming method. [applause] The per-chongbo rice yield in our country has reached 7.2 tons, and corn 6.3 tons. Our country produced 9 million tons of grain in 1979, 1.8 times that of 1970. Along with grain production, a continuous upsurge has been brought about in other domains of agricultural production. Meat production in 1980 was 2.4 times that of 1971; eggs 3.3 times; and fruit 2.6 times.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, an unprecedentedly serious drought in spring and summer this year, we reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest. [applause] While many world countries have groaned from failure in farming due to the influence of the cold front, our country has annually increased agricultural production, overcoming any natural phenomenon whatsoever and has highly demonstrated the might of *chuche* Korea. This is a great demonstration of the vitality of the *chuche* farming method invented by the great leader and is eloquent evidence of the justness of our party's agricultural policy and of the policy for placing priority on agriculture. [applause]

One of the important successes attained in UAWPK work during the period under review is the development of the working people and the UAWPK members into well-informed and civilized socialist agricultural workers by accelerating the cultural revolution in the rural areas and thereby positively contributing to developing socialist rural culture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To successfully carry out the cultural revolution in rural areas, while increasing the intellectual and technical level of agricultural workers, we should develop cultural standards in production and in the people's daily life.

Upholding the great leader's teaching, UAWPK organizations have concentrated on increasing the intellectual, technical and cultural level of agricultural workers. Under the party's slogan "let us study while working and let us work while studying," we have helped agricultural workers study hard at high middle schools, high agricultural vocational schools, agricultural college and [words indistinct]. As a result of the steady struggle to increase the general intellectual and cultural level of agricultural workers, this level has been raised a step further in the past decade, and the great ranks of technical cadres have emerged in rural areas. In 1980 the ranks of engineers and technicians in rural areas were 2.5 times those of 1971.

During the period under review, UAWPK organizations have steadily struggled to develop culture in production, in the daily and public life of the people and in socialist lifestyle in rural areas. Prevailing today among agricultural workers is the ethos of tidying their living environment, of carefully conserving products, of taking care of houses, villages and cultural facilities in a clean manner, of eliminating timeworn lifestyles and of carrying out work in compliance with the socialist lifestyle.

Upholding the party's policy for popularizing arts, UAWPK organizations have positively carried out mass artistic activities among agricultural workers. They have helped agricultural workers widely participate in art team activities and have vigorously forged ahead with the struggle to help agricultural workers play more than one musical instrument. While annually organizing the national art festivals of agricultural workers, they have helped our peasants lead a more cultural and optimistic life. They have made work sites and villages always overflow with revolutionary romance.

In the course of carrying out the cultural revolution in rural areas, our agricultural workers have developed themselves into intellectual, civilized socialist agricultural

workers. Our rural areas have changed their appearance. Our peasants, who were once illiterate, are now enjoying a civilized life, which is equal to that enjoyed by city dwellers, with the intellectual level of middle school graduates and with a technical agricultural level. They are enjoying the benefit of adequate water supply to rural areas, of industrialization and of a television network. All rural areas have been turned into a more beautiful and affluent people's paradise. [applause]

By vigorously advancing at the speed of adding the speed battle to Chollima, upholding the red flags of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- have brought about a great change in making peasants resemble the working class, as well as making agriculture resemble industry and rural areas resemble cities. Thus, we have reached the summit of building socialist rural areas.

All work of the UAWPK for implementing the revolutions of ideology, technology and culture in rural communities could be more vigorously carried out by the nationwide mass movement which was developed under the banner of the three revolutions.

The movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to learn and follow the examples of the unheralded heroes have been the powerful driving force which enabled us to rapidly carry out our revolution by accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. [applause]

Amid the fierce flames of the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to learn and follow the examples of unheralded heroes, our rural communities have won red banners numbering [word indistinct] and their revolutionary ranks have been constantly strengthened, thus impressing the people.

Another achievement made in the work of the UAWPK during the period under review is that the organizations of the UAWPK have been solidified and their militant role has been further enhanced. The party's monolithic ideological system has been firmly established and the revolutionary work system to loyally uphold the party's guidance has been thoroughly established.

The revolutionary trait of absolutely and unconditionally accepting and implementing the teachings of the great leader and the party's policies has been established at all levels, from the Central Committee to the primary organizations. The revolutionary discipline of making all party members move as one under the guidance of the party center has also been established.

Thus, the UAWPK has been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary mass political organization around which 1.4 million agricultural workers are united and into a reliable combat unit of the party vigorously carrying out socialist rural construction under the banner of the great rural thesis. [applause]

Indeed, the period under review has been a rewarding 10 years during which the invincible vitality of the rural thesis put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was demonstrated and epochal advance was registered in communist peasant movement and in the work of the UAWPK under the wise leadership of the party center. It has been a proud 10 years during which a great turning point has been effected in the development of agriculture in our country. [applause]

We can proudly say that during this glorious and victorious period, the UAWPK has been consolidated as loyal ranks which tenaciously defend and protect the party and leader at any place and any time, overcoming any storm and trial, and which fight to the end for the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause, permanently following the party. [applause]

Comrades, all the proud successes attained in the work of the UAWPK during the period under review are the brilliant embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea and policy for construction of a chuche-type peasants' organization and are the result of the wise leadership of the respected leader and the glorious party center. [applause]

Based on his deep insight into the position and role of the peasants' movement in the revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward at an early date the unique idea and policy for construction of the revolutionary peasants' organization and brilliantly embodied them.

From the first days after embarking on the road of revolution, the great leader, who regarded the peasant question in colonial, semifeudal society as one of the basic questions of social revolution, believed the peasants were, together with the working class, the main force of the revolution. And he formed the union of peasants -- a revolutionary peasants' organization -- by personally going among the peasants and by revolutionizing them. Through this course, he established the genuine beginnings of our country's peasant movement advancing under the banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

Basing himself on the precious tradition of the construction of the revolutionary peasants' organization he himself created in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader, after liberation, founded the Peasants Union and opened a resplendent road of socialism and communism in our country's rural villages by victoriously leading the land revolution and the work of introducing the agricultural cooperative system.

When the socialist revolution became victorious, the great leader strengthened and developed the peasants union into the UAWPK reflecting the new circumstances created in the rural villages and the ripened demands of the development of revolution. Thus, he formed a revolutionary mass political organization of the socialist agricultural workers for the first time in the history of the communist movement. [applause]

By setting forth the outstanding idea and policies that, under socialism, in which the peasants' social and class status has fundamentally changed, the UAWPK -- a mass political organization of peasants -- should be an organization for ideological indoctrination and should adopt the rural thesis as its program for struggle, the great leader gave a perfect answer to the principal problems raised in the construction of the revolutionary peasants' organization and in its activities in the period of the construction of socialism and communism.

By delineating tangible ways and directions for the work of the UAWPK in every period and at every stage of the development of revolution, and by wisely leading the struggle for their implementation, the great leader has seen to it that the UAWPK has been able to revolutionize and working-classize the agricultural workers by vigorously conducting ideological indoctrination work among them and has been able to vigorously accelerate socialist rural construction and the development of agricultural production by having the agricultural workers positively display their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom.

The great leader's original idea and policies on the construction of the UAWPK are being brilliantly realized by our party. In accordance with the demands of the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, our party has clearly illuminated the road on which the UAWPK can be further strengthened and developed into a chuche revolutionary mass political organization and on which our peasant movement can develop to a new, higher level.

Our party has declared the firm establishment of the party's monolithic ideological system as the basic line of the construction of the UAWPK organizations. By laying down the outstanding policies urging the UAWPK to subordinate its work and activities to the basic line, the party has provided the UAWPK with a powerful weapon with which the union can strengthen itself and develop into a revolutionary mass political organization genuinely contributing to the implementation of the leader's revolutionary cause. [applause]

As the revolution has deepened and developed, our party has newly elucidated the content and form of UAWPK work in ideological indoctrination on the basis of indoctrination in loyalty and has led the UAWPK to deepen and develop indoctrination work to establish the party's monolithic ideological system on a higher level in accordance with the demands of the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea.

Our party has also strengthened its leadership over the UAWPK and has seen to it that under the party's leadership, the UAWPK has defended its revolutionary nature as a chuche-type mass political organization and that it has actively contributed to the implementation of the historic cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea.

Our party has not only firmly consolidated the ranks of the (?cadres) of the UAWPK, but also supported the rural revolutionaries, who have defended the rural bases since land revolution and has cultivated them well, and greatly trusted them so that they may invariably play a core role in socialist rural construction.

Based on its tangible understanding of the current realities of the rural villages, the party center has taken wise measures to more firmly consolidate the rural (?class) bases by dispatching three revolutions teams, the youths' corps supporting the rural villages and retired soldiers. This has been an epochal measure helping more vigorously to accelerate the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture in the countryside and has been among the political factors enabling us to reap an unprecedented rich harvest this year. [applause]

Our party has not only wisely led the UAWPK work, but also continuously given consideration to the strengthening and development of the UAWPK.

The glorious party center has resolved all problems, big and small, in an effort to aid UAWPK work, has presented an excellent workstyle and, like a benevolent mother, has warmly taken care of the lives of the agricultural workers.

The wise leadership of the great leader and our party is a source of power leading UAWPK work to the single road of victory and glory and is a firm guarantee for its strengthening and development. [applause]

Struggling to consummate the chuche cause, following the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the tested guidance of the glorious party center, is the matchless glory and great happiness of our agricultural workers and the UAWPK members.

Availing myself of this opportunity, with the endless admiration and surging loyalty of agricultural workers and UAWPK members, I respectfully give the utmost glory and warmest thanks to the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, who created the immortal chuche idea, has led, under its banner our revolution and our country's communist peasant movement to the single road of victory and glory and has devoted everything to the happiness of our people and peasants. [applause]

Comrades, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened a new road of advance for our revolution by unfolding the grand program for imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea at the Sixth KWP Congress and in the historic policy speech.

Imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is a general duty of our revolution and is a sacred struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

Today, in the program of imbuing society with the chuche idea, our agricultural workers foresee the resplendent future of the communist society -- a society for the people's sake in which the popular masses' chajusong is completely realized. They are also overflowing with burning resolve to more stoutly struggle to the end for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause under the party's leadership.

The UAWPK is assigned weighty but honorable missions in the struggle to imbue the whole society with the *chuche* idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our party is assigned the weighty duty of ultimately resolving the rural questions on the basis of the successes that we have already attained in socialist rural construction by thoroughly revolutionizing and working classizing the peasants, by rapidly industrializing and modernizing agriculture and by turning cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people.

When the rural questions are ultimately resolved through the realization of the great rural thesis, the differences between urban areas and rural villages and the class differences between the working class and the peasants will be removed and the peasants will completely free themselves from hard toils and reap more agricultural products, while working more easily.

Brilliantly realizing the glorious *chuche* revolutionary cause by expediting the ultimate solution of the socialist rural questions, upholding the program unfolded by the great leader of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea, is a glorious struggle task assigned to the UAWPK members and the agricultural workers. [applause] To ultimately resolve the socialist rural questions, we should more vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture and, above all, should thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize the peasants.

Work of revolutionizing and working classizing the peasants is an important one that, setting the work as a basic demand for resolving the peasants' problems, the great leader has wisely led since the first period of the revolutionary struggle and is an honorable one that the UAWPK should responsibly carry out to the end by recognizing its missions and duties.

Our party is bringing up as the most important struggle task assigned to the UAWPK the question of thoroughly revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants in accordance with the demands of the *chuche* idea. The party is expecting that the Seventh UAWPK congress will be an occasion effecting an epochal turn in accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants. Only when we revolutionize and working-classize the peasants can we further [words indistinct] of our revolution, rapidly develop agricultural production and remove class differences between the working class and the peasants, thereby completely resolving the peasants' problems.

The important questions in revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants are to strengthen ideological indoctrination among them and to make the UAWPK members and the agricultural workers *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries. The UAWPK organizations should make the UAWPK members the *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader by strengthening indoctrination in the monolithic ideology on the basis of indoctrination in loyalty, following the party's policies of ideological work of [words indistinct].

By strengthening indoctrination in the *chuche* idea among the UAWPK members, the UAWPK organizations should thoroughly arm them with the *chuche* idea -- the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea -- should make them live and work in accordance with the demands of the *chuche* idea and should make them devotedly struggle for the ultimate victory of the *chuche* idea.

The great leader's and the documents of our party are basic textbooks for indoctrination on the *chuche* idea. By conducting class sessions among UAWPK members in a systematic and profound manner to study the great leader's works, UAWPK organizations should make them think and act in accordance with the leader's and intent. At the same time, UAWPK organizations should help their members closely study and master the documents and policies of our party so that they can firmly arm themselves with the party's idea and policy and thoroughly materialize this idea and policy in their work and daily life.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is the most basic trait that the chuche-type communist revolutionaries should possess. Indoctrination on loyalty is an important question that should always occupy the first position in ideological work. [applause] By firmly grasping indoctrination on loyalty to the party and the leader and by further developing ideological indoctrination, UAWPK organizations should develop UAWPK members into chuche-type communist revolutionaries who have a correct revolutionary view of the leader. UAWPK organizations should help UAWPK members correctly become aware of the leader's greatness and beneficial influence by closely explaining to them the decisive role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the glorious revolutionary history and the immortal achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

UAWPK organizations and all UAWPK members should follow the leadership of the party. They should be endlessly faithful to the party center. Our party is the banner of guidance that leads the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected and beloved leader to victory. It is the greatest party, which has attained immortal achievements for the contemporary era and the revolution. [applause]

Without the leadership of our party, we cannot imagine the victory of the chuche cause and the strengthening and development of the peasant movement. Only by holding the glorious party center in high esteem can we have the prospect of a bright future for our fatherland, and can our people and agricultural working people lead happy lives. All UAWPK members should regard the loyalty they show to the party and the leader as a revolutionary creed and fidelity. No matter what wind may blow and no matter what adverse circumstances they may face, they should hold in high esteem only the great leader and our party with loyalty.

UAWPK organizations should develop all ideological indoctrination with loyalty to the party and the leader as their creed. By correctly utilizing various events and indoctrination materials, they should continuously develop indoctrination on loyalty. The effective method for loyalty to the party and the leader is to conduct indoctrination through inspiration by the use of the example of loyalty. The noble example shown by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, who, during the dismal period when our people groaned under the Japanese imperialists' oppression, held in high esteem only the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the center of unity and showed loyalty to him, is a brilliant model that vigorously encourages our people to traverse the single road of loyalty today and tomorrow.

UAWPK organizations should more vigorously carry out the work of following and learning from the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk, a chuche-type communist revolutionary who was endlessly faithful to the great leader. They should also strengthen indoctrination with the example shown by young communists, including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, and by the anti-Japanese guerrilla members. Thus, they can help all UAWPK members and the working people to sincerely hold the party and the leader in high esteem with absolute loyalty just as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters did. At the same time, they should correctly carry out the work of following the example set by the heroic warriors who, in the fatherland liberation war, sacrificed their lives in their struggle for the party and the leader and by the revolutionaries in rural areas, who have devotedly struggled to defend the party's position in rural areas since the (?era of revolution for reunification).

Thus, they should help all UAWPK members worthily devote their lifetimes only to the party and the leader with unswerving loyalty. Indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition is of great significance in turning UAWPK members into chuche-type communist revolutionaries and in accomplishing the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation.

By further strengthening indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition, we should firmly arm the UAWPK members with the glorious revolutionary tradition developed by

the great leader and should help them resolutely defend and purely inherit the lineage of our party. UAWPK organizations should steadily organize and conduct indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition by paying visits to revolutionary battle sites, revolutionary historic relics, revolutionary museums and revolutionary historic exhibition halls and by arranging revolutionary film shows and revolutionary essay presentation meetings. Thus, they should help all UAWPK members closely study and master the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our party and thoroughly materialize this tradition in their work and daily lives.

Indoctrination on the revolution and communism occupies a very important position in ideological indoctrination that is designed to revolutionize the UAWPK members and to turn them into members of the working class. The situation inside and outside our revolution is strained and complicated. The replacement of generations has taken place in the revolutionary ranks. The ranks of the new generation, which does not know exploitation and oppression and which has not experienced trials in the revolution, have greatly increased. This situation urgently demands that, by further strengthening communist indoctrination on the revolution, the UAWPK members be armed with communism -- the revolutionary (?idea) of the working class.

By strengthening indoctrination on the revolution and class to meet the requirements of the development of our revolution and the situation, UAWPK organizations should help all UAWPK members always resolutely take a stand as members of the working class and struggle to the end against all class enemies, including the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, in an uncompromising manner. At the same time, by correctly carrying out the (?party) work of arming those concerned with the people's view of war, they should help the UAWPK members rise in the decisive war against the enemies with a correct view of war and with confidence in victory, if the enemies should indiscreetly fly at us. Thus, they should help UAWPK members reliably defend their homeland and the socialist fatherland.

Another important thing in the work of revolutionizing peasants and of turning them into members of the working class is to root out individualistic egoism that is lingering in their minds and to arm them with collectivism. By strengthening indoctrination or arming the UAWPK members with collectivism while steadily waging an ideological struggle against individualistic egoism, UAWPK organizations should help all UAWPK members to be concerned more over the country's rice chest than over their house affairs and respect the interests of society and groups more than their private interests. Thus, they should help them work and live in a communist manner under the slogan "one for all and all for one."

By concentrating on indoctrination on the spirit of loving labor, UAWPK organizations should root out from among UAWPK members all the ideological legacies of detesting labor. Thus, they should help them develop the ethos of regarding labor as a most glorious thing and of carrying out all farm work, such as sowing, taking care of rice seedbeds, harvesting and thrashing, in a responsible and frugal manner worthy of masters.

By strengthening indoctrination on socialist patriotism among UAWPK members, we should help them passionately love the socialist fatherland, conserve state and public property and frugally run state affairs with the lofty awareness that they are the masters of the country and society.

By paying close attention to indoctrination in communist morality and on obeying the law, we should help UAWPK members correctly abide by public morality, maintain social order and observe state laws and regulations in a volitional manner.

To vigorously push ahead with ideological indoctrination to revolutionize UAWPK members and to turn them into members of the working class, we should correctly establish an ideological indoctrination system to suit the characteristics of rural areas and the level of the UAWPK members and should continuously improve the method of this indoctrination.

By taking into consideration that our rural villages are miles apart and that they are affected by nature and the seasons, we should conduct ideological indoctrination work among the UAWPK members in various forms and methods to meet the party's policies and should thoroughly guarantee militancy, mobility and creativity in advancing this work. The UAWPK organizations should manage the indoctrination, lecture and agitation system well in accord with the developing reality and should further strengthen the struggle to regularize studies and lectures.

By substantially organizing and forging ahead with political classes in the winter, we should concentrate our efforts on educating UAWPK members in the slack season and should responsibly guarantee study by organizations, thereby bringing about continuous improvement in the organizational and ideological lives of UAWPK members and in their implementation of revolutionary tasks.

In accordance with the reality that UAWPK members always work in the fields, the UAWPK organizations in particular should productively organize and forge ahead with study in the fields in the form of questions and answers and should substantially and vigorously conduct indoctrination through literary and art works and publications.

The lectures system has daily demonstrated its vitality as a powerful propaganda and agitation method for the UAWPK. By continuously and firmly grasping the UAWPK's lecture system, we should successfully organize the ranks of lecturers in provinces, cities, counties and local districts. By increasing the responsibility and role of these lecturers, we should more effectively conduct indoctrination through explanation and lectures.

To positively rouse the revolutionary zeal of the UAWPK members, we should vigorously carry out agitation work. Taking into consideration farming seasons, UAWPK organizations should raise various presentation meetings to a higher level, such as presentation meetings on morality. They should carry out militant agitation activities positively to touch the heartstrings of the people by holding commentary sessions and speech meetings and by conducting artistic and intuitive agitation.

To improve and strengthen ideological indoctrination for UAWPK members, we should decisively eliminate the timeworn pattern of formalism and thoroughly adopt the anti-Japanese guerrilla method. By doing away with the practice of formalism, the UAWPK propaganda team members should deeply mingle with the masses of UAWPK members, carrying knapsacks just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, breathe with them, conduct indoctrination and make intelligence estimations. At the same time, they should conduct ideological indoctrination with thorough explanations that meet the level and demand of the UAWPK members.

To strengthen ideological indoctrination for UAWPK members, everyone should become propaganda and agitation members and should thoroughly implement the party's revolutionary slogans. All UAWPK members, ranging from members of its Central Committee to primary UAWPK workers, should become members who conduct propaganda on the party's policy positively and who truly indoctrinate the masses. By conducting political propaganda positively and carrying out agitation work, they should accelerate the work of revolutionizing UAWPK members and of turning them into members of the working class.

Implementing the party's plan for developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people is an important task assigned to us. [applause] Based on the scientific analysis of the current rural situation in our country, in which the three revolutions have forged ahead, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has regarded the work of developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people as a matured requirement for developing our revolution. We should positively organize and mobilize agricultural workers and UAWPK members in this vast work -- a great task that equals the agricultural cooperative movement.

By rapidly increasing the ideological, intellectual and cultural level of agricultural workers and UAWPK members, UAWPK organizations should thoroughly indoctrinate them to develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people. We should help increase the revolutionary influence of the cooperative economic sector over agricultural workers by concentrating on experimental state-run farms, the ownership of which has already been turned into ownership by all the people, by concentrating on work with UAWPK members and with those UAWPK members working at plants and enterprises in the rural economic sector and by further increasing their roles.

Increasing the level of the guidance and management of the rural economy by implementing a new agricultural guidance system developed by the great leader and, in particular, improving the management of cooperative farms are very urgent requirements looming before the agricultural sector today.

By continuously developing the management of cooperative farms to meet the requirements of the development of the situation, we can successfully carry out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- in rural areas, consolidate and develop the foundation of the socialist rural areas and rapidly increase agricultural production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song earlier clearly elucidated basic questions in the management of cooperative farms, such as the 10 grand tasks for guidance of agricultural production and the 10 grand tasks for the management of cooperative farms. Because our functionaries have failed to thoroughly fulfill this basic requirement demanded by the great leader, the management of cooperative farms has failed to reach a desirable stage.

Based on his concrete understanding of the situation in rural areas, the great leader has on many occasions given sincere teachings on the improvement of the management of cooperative farms. Upholding the great leader's teachings, we should positively struggle to increase the level of the guidance and management of the rural areas and to decisively improve the management of cooperative farms. UAWPK organizations should effectively organize class sessions among agricultural workers and the UAWPK members to study the two grand 10-point tasks and should vigorously struggle to achieve this end.

Correctly observing regulations on cooperative farms and thoroughly abiding by [words indistinct] poses an important question in improving the management of cooperative farms. By fully developing socialist democracy at cooperative farms, UAWPK organizations should help all agricultural workers and the UAWPK members participate in the management of the farms in a manner worthy of masters and should tenaciously struggle against all practices violating regulations on cooperative farms. While observing farm regulations at cooperative farms, we should thoroughly abide by the principles of the socialist movement.

Distributing the shares of labor in accordance with the quantity and quality of labor is an important requirement of the principle of socialist distribution. While strengthening indoctrination work to help all agricultural workers and UAWPK members willingly and to sincerely participate in the work of increasing agricultural production, UAWPK organizations should correctly set labor capacity rates and correctly evaluate labor results, thereby guaranteeing the thoroughgoing observance of the principle of socialist distribution.

At the same time, by correctly implementing the distribution management system -- the superiority of which has been proven through people's daily life -- and the work team assignment system, they should indoctrinate agricultural workers with the idea of collectivism and should promote their zeal for production.

We should also establish a thorough discipline and order in which we strictly observe the existing system and regulations in conserving, maintaining, supplying and consuming farming material, including fertilizer, oil and vinyl tent, and property at cooperative farms.

Thus, by positively participating in the management the cooperative farms, the agricultural workers and UAWPK members should improve and strengthen the work of managing equipment, material, labor and finance, and they should effect continuous upsurges in agricultural production by regularizing and standardizing business management.

Thus, we should develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people by rapidly increasing the ideological, technical and cultural level of agricultural workers and the level of the management of the cooperative economy, thus contributing to turning peasants into members of the working class.

Vigorously forging ahead with the cultural revolution in rural areas is an important task in revolutionizing peasants and in turning them into members of the working class and into intellectuals. [applause]

Only by thoroughly carrying out the cultural revolution in rural areas can we eliminate the cultural backwardness of rural areas and the differences between cities and rural areas and between the working class and peasants in technical and cultural levels and in cultural life. By strengthening revolutionary organizational work. UAWPK organizations should rapidly increase the general intellectual, technical and cultural levels of UAWPK members.

In accordance with the party's policy for turning our society into one overflowing with intellectuals, UAWPK organizations should help UAWPK members become involved in the education system of studying while working. By thoroughly developing a revolutionary study atmosphere among them, they should help them acquire general knowledge above high school graduate level, possess more than one speciality and professionally reach the cultural and intellectual level of college graduates.

The propaganda offices for agricultural scientific and technological information are bases for the work of propagating scientific knowledge in rural areas and are excellent schools for the cultivation of technology.

UAWPK organizations should more properly organize the propaganda offices for agricultural scientific and technological information in every workshop and should substantively operate them in accord with the demands of rapidly developing agricultural science and of the chuche agricultural method. Thus, they should vigorously push ahead with the work of propagating knowledge on science and technology in the rural communities.

Developing mass literature and art in rural communities is an important guarantee for promoting the cultural knowledge of UAWPK members, for making them extensively advanced communist men and for developing our literature and art based on a mass foundation.

By routinely waging the activities of art teams in the rural communities, and by organizing and carrying them out in various ways, the organizations of the UAWPK should make all places where UAWPK members live and work overflow with enthusiasm and (?merriment.)

By actively operating all the culture halls and the cultural propaganda offices in rural communities even in winter, installing heating facilities, UAWPK organization should make them excellent places for ideological and cultural education to revolutionize and working-classize agricultural workers and UAWPK members. Thus, they should actively carry out mass literary and art activities by adopting such places as their bases.

The organizations of the UAWPK, upholding the party's policy for adapting sports to the masses and to their everyday life, should actively carry out various sport activities for physical training of agricultural workers.

It is important in the cultural revolution of the rural communities to extensively establish a socialist cultural life style. We should struggle to extensively establish the socialist cultural life style by eliminating the outdated life style and customs that still exist in the rural communities.

It is important work for our UAWPK organizations to manage in a frugal fashion various production means and common facilities in rural areas and to keep houses and communities in a sanitary manner.

We should also actively wage a mass struggle to manage production and service facilities in accord with their design standards by finding out and fully mobilizing all reserves and potential.

Thus, we should brilliantly achieve the great leader's idea and our party's policy for further developing all rural communities in our country and making more pleasant socialist cultural rural communities and for the thorough revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of agricultural workers and members of the UAWPK.

In order to ultimately resolve the problems in socialist rural areas in line with the program for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, we should revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize peasants and endlessly develop the rural economy, thus achieving new upsurges in agricultural production.

Elucidating the 10 major prospective targets for socialist economic construction in the 1980's in his report to the Sixth KWP Congress and in his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called our agricultural workers to the rewarding struggle to seize the 15-million-ton grain peak.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: In realizing the 10 major prospective targets for socialist economic construction, we should seize the grain peak first. We should carry out communist distribution first in supplying people with rice.

As the great leader has taught, rice is communism. And it is the peak which we should seize first in socialist and communist construction. [applause]

Only when we smoothly resolve the food problem for the people by producing a great deal of rice can we successfully push ahead with socialist and communist construction. Only when we are able to supply rice in conformity with demand, can we realize a communist society.

The new proposition put forth by the great leader that rice is communism is a revolutionary banner indicating the road for the people to smoothly resolve the food problem and to advance socialist and communist construction and is a banner for struggle which gives new hope and conviction to our people and agricultural workers.

It is a revolutionary slogan for struggle which can be put forth only by our country, vigorously marching forward along the road of chuche only under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious KWP. It is a brilliant prospect which only our people can envision. [applause]

At a time when many world nations suffer from severe food crisis, waging the struggle to seize the 15 million-ton grain peak and to carry on the communist distribution in rice supply is something most glorious and proud for (?us). [applause]

When we achieve new upsurges in agricultural production and seize the 15-million-ton grain peak, our country will be rich in rice and our people will be able to eat and live well, with much more abundance than now, and the superiority of our country's socialist system will be further displayed.

By displaying our high revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness, seizing the 15-million-ton grain peak ahead of schedule, we should demonstrate again to the world the burning loyalty to (our agricultural workers and UAWPK members) toward the party and the leader and our people's invincible might. [applause]

So as to seize the 15-million-ton grain peak, we should energetically wage the struggle to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tidelands and cultivate 200,000 chongbo of new arable land, while upholding the 4-point nature-remaking task set forth by the party. UAWPK organizations should organize and mobilize UAWPK members in the struggle to reclaim small and medium-sized tidelands, which are at high elevations and can be easily reclaimed, thereby reclaiming much tideland through a massive movement.

In particular, we should actively wage the struggle to reap a high yield, from the first year on, from the reclaimed tidelands, while accelerating the construction of an (?interior network), building new waterways on the reclaimed tidelands, constructing facilities for water pumping and drainage, adjusting land for utilizing farm implements, standardizing the fields and building roads.

The UAWPK organizations should adhere to the movement to cultivate new arable land and continue to energetically wage this movement. Only when we attain more arable land by waging the movement to cultivate new arable lands can we rapidly increase the (?area) for grain production and produce more various industrial crops, along with grain.

Following the example of the experience of the (Tuman) cooperative farm in Orang county, which cultivated 70 chongbo of new arable land in a year by embanking a river and adjusting the surroundings, the UAWPK organizations should widely organize and mobilize the agricultural workers and the UAWPK members to the movement to cultivate new arable lands. Thus, we should cultivate more, new arable lands by cultivating arable hillocks, (?areas around embankments) and idle land along the railways, adjusting mountains and rivers, and plowing land.

We should push ahead with the struggle to cultivate new arable land. At the same time, we should actively wage the social movement to support, with labor and material, the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Kaechon power plant -- whose construction is aimed at resolving the irrigation problem on the reclaimed tidelands.

Therefore, we should positively contribute to carrying out the grand 4-point nature-remaking task ahead of schedule to epochally increase agricultural production and turn the fatherland into a people's paradise, a more beautiful place to live.

To attain the 15-million-ton grain peak, we must complete the universal mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy. By so doing, we must achieve the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

The completion of the universal mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy is an important task of the rural technical revolution and a sacred struggle to bring about ceaseless upsurges in agricultural production and to competely free the agricultural working people from the difficult and hard labor.

The UAWPK organizations must actively arouse the agricultural working people and the UAWPK members to the rewarding struggle to achieve the industrialization and modernization of agriculture through the universal mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy.

Thanks to the boundless solicitude of the great leader and the party, every year, the rural areas of our country are supplied in large quantities with tractors, rice-planting machines, rice-harvesting machines, threshing machines and other modern farm implements, and chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals of various kinds.

The UAWPK organizations must, before anything else, pay attention to making the best use of the modern farm implements and fertilizer and chemicals which they already have.

We must wage the struggle to eliminate the wrong viewpoint and attitude of those who have no desire for mechanization and chemicalization and try to do farmwork through human wave tactics, which is readily available. By so doing, we must raise a storm of mechanization and chemicalization.

At the same time, by making the agricultural working people and the UAWPK members fully realize the superiority of the mechanization and chemicalization of farmwork, the UAWPK organizations must have them do away with their outdated and backward ideas and make them masters of the mechanization and chemicalization of farmwork.

By persistently carrying out the family-type mechanization campaign, the UAWPK organizations must make each individual of the agricultural working people and of the UAWPK members achieve skills for perfect handling of more than one modern farm implement, such as tractors and rice-planting machines, fully acquaint themselves with chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, and use them in accordance with scientific and technical principles.

Producing more grain, vegetables, meat and eggs through proper farming is the basic revolutionary mission of our agricultural working people and an honorable struggle task that must be accomplished by the agricultural working people themselves. [applause]

The UAWPK organizations must make the agricultural working people and the UAWPK members do away with the wrong habit of acting only on directives and vigorously wage the struggle to do all their farm work by their own efforts in a manner worthy of masters of the agricultural fronts.

The struggle to attain the 15-million-ton grain peak is an honorable and rewarding but difficult and huge task.

However, as long as we have the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, the firm material and technical foundation and the chuche farming methods, we can carry out any task and attain any peak.

With a firm belief in victory, the agricultural working people and the UAWPK members must vigorously rush forward to attain the 15-million-ton grain peak, ahead of the schedule, as they attained the difficult grain peaks which the party set forth in the past. By so doing, they must brilliantly accomplish their honorable task for the party and the revolution. [applause]

To achieve the final solution of the socialist material question and attain the 15-million-ton grain peak by upholding the program for imbuing society with the chuche idea, we must vigorously wage the struggle for creating, the speed of the 1980's in response to the call of the party.

The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is a rewarding one to ceaselessly glorify the tradition of the great upsurge in socialist construction which the great leader has established and a revolutionary one to attain the grand long-range target of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's and to expedite the complete victory of socialism through the acceleration of the grand march of the speed battle. At the same time, it is an honorable struggle to display once again to the world the might and heroic spirit of chuche Korea holding the great leader in high esteem and upholding the revolutionary leadership of our party. [applause]

The revolutionary slogan, set by the party, urging us to create the speed of the 80's contains the glorious party center's firm determination and steel-like will to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause to the end and to make the 1980's shine as a great decade of progress unprecedented in the history of our fatherland by effecting continuous upsurges in socialist construction through the embodiment of the Chollima spirit and of the policies of the speed battle.

The slogan also reflects the revolutionary spirit, the fighting spirit of our people who know only advance and welcome struggle, always upholding with loyalty and thoroughly implementing the party's plans.

Throwing themselves even into water or flames if they are called upon by the party and devoting themselves to the implementation of the party's policies are the traditional revolutionary spirit of our country's peasants and their fighting vigor. [applause]

With such spirit and vigor, our peasants resolutely fought against the class enemy by rising up in implementing the land revolution after the liberation and, during the days of the stern war, guaranteed victory on the fronts by vigorously waging the struggle to increase production even amid the enemy's brutal raids and bombardments. In the arduous postwar period of rehabilitation, our peasants won a great victory in resolving with their own strength the food problem raised as an urgent one by brilliantly carrying out the party's policies of introducing the cooperative agricultural system and by creating the miracle of completing with their bare hands a million [word indistinct] of irrigation construction in a brief period.

Today, our party is expecting all agricultural workers to enact brilliant labor exploits by courageously turning out to the struggle to create the speed of the 80's with the spirit and vigor with which they have invariably and stoutly fought, reliably defending the rural bases, since the period of the land revolution.

By staging the political propaganda and economic agitation in the manner of an assault, upholding the party's lofty intentions, the UAWPK organizations should have the agricultural workers and the UAWPK members effect new revolutionary upsurges in agricultural production by making them fully display spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality to the party's policies and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

The UAWPK organizations should vigorously push ahead with the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, closely combining the struggle with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of the unheralded heroes.

Only when they firmly adhere to the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of the unheralded heroes as a basic core in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's can the UAWPK organizations more thoroughly revolutionize and working classize the agricultural workers and the UAWPK members by accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. Moreover, they can expedite the achievement of the grand prospective goals for socialist construction in the 1980's by arousing the revolutionary zeal of the agricultural workers and the UAWPK members. [applause]

Upholding the party's militant slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture -- all in accordance with the demands of *chuche*," the UAWPK organizations should have their members actively take part in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

We should closely combine all work, including ideological indoctrination among the UAWPK members and [words indistinct] guidance to them, with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. And we should subordinate all work to the resolution of the cardinal tasks raised by the movement.

By vigorously staging the movement to create 8 February model primary level committees of loyalty and the work to create double model primary level organizations of loyalty in accordance with the party's policies, closely combining this movement and work with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the UAWPK organizations

should elevate the level of their members' ideological consciousness and should accelerate the work of remodeling technology and culture, thus fervently fanning the flames of the creation of the speed of the 80's.

By staging the movement to follow the examples of the unheralded heroes in a more organizational, positive and substantial manner, the UAWPK organizations should make the agricultural workers and the UAWPK members follow the lofty spiritual world of the unheralded heroes and their revolutionary work style. Thus, the UAWPK organizations should see to it that, wherever they work and whatever work they do, the agricultural workers and the UAWPK members devotedly work not for the individual [word indistinct] and (?reward), but only for the party and the leader.

To vigorously spur the UAWPK members to the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, the UAWPK organizations should more actively wage various types of mass movement meeting their own traits in line with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of the unheralded heroes. Positively arousing the agricultural workers and the UAWPK members into the implementation of the political and economic tasks set forth by the party through various types of mass movement meeting their own traits is an important task assigned to the UAWPK -- a mass political organization.

The UAWPK organizations, above all, should vigorously stage the movement to follow the example of No 26 lathe and to create model machines of loyalty. The movement to follow the example of No 26 lathe and to create model machines of loyalty is a mass movement to effect continuous upsurges in production by assiduously managing mechanical equipment, upholding the glorious party center's lofty intentions. [applause]

The movement is one to normalize production by improving the management of machines and equipment and is a new-type one to increase loyalty to the party in practical struggle and to effect a basic turn in the establishment of tidiness in production.

By making the UAWPK members correctly recognize the reason for and significance of waging the movement, the UAWPK organizations should see to it that they actively participate in the movement with a high revolutionary zeal.

The modern farming machines and tools, including tractors, trucks and rice transplanting machines, in our country's rural villages and all mechanical equipment at the agricultural enterprises are the invaluable assets of the country and are precious capital to be handed over to our generations to come.

By following the example of No 26 lathe fraught with the glorious party center's lofty intentions, the UAWPK members should make the machines and equipment they are operating model ones. Thus, they should prove the worth of the machines and equipment in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's.

Strengthening the economization struggle against the trend of waste is a guarantee for further increasing agricultural production with existing manpower, existing material and existing facilities and is important work for UAWPK organizations to vigorously push ahead as a mass movement.

Upholding the party's slogan "Let us economize and economize once again," UAWPK organizations should encourage the agricultural workers and UAWPK members to further strengthen the economization movement against the idea of waste.

Thus, they should make agricultural workers and UAWPK members economize on even a drop of water, a watt of electricity and a grain of rice with an attitude worthy of masters of the household of the nation and farms, thereby inspiring them to effectively use even a gram of oil without waste by vigorously waging the (?basic) economization struggle.

Next, UAWPK organizations should more vigorously wage the socialist competition movement and the movement to do various good things. The socialist competition to gain the championship cup for fulfillment of the production target of 15 million tons of grains is one of the mass movements for the UAWPK organizations to register a new upsurge in agricultural production by actively inspiring agricultural workers and UAWPK members to the creation of the speed of the 80's.

Vigorously carrying out the socialist competition to gain the championship cup for fulfilling the production target of 15 million tons of grains, the UAWPK organizations should tenaciously organize and command the competition movement in various ways, such as competition in each farming season, competition in each (?process), competition to effect labor exploits in [word indistinct].

The UAWPK organizations should correctly establish chuche-type socialist competition targets in each field and unit firmly based on the demands of party policy. They should carry out organizational and political work to implement these targets, as well as evaluation work, by maintaining a lofty political and ideological level.

Thus, they should make the socialist competition movement a powerful means enabling agricultural workers and UAWPK members to register ceaseless upsurges in agricultural production by arousing their sense of loyalty and fully inspiring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness.

The movement to do good things is one of the mass movements to actively contribute to socialist construction by frugally managing the nation's household with an attitude worthy of the masters and by brilliantly achieving the party's intentions.

We should more actively carry out the movement to do good things so as to comply with the elevated revolutionary enthusiasm of the UAWPK members who have risen in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, deeply cognizant of the great leader's teachings and the party's intentions.

UAWPK organizations should persistently push ahead with the mass movements which are directly related to agricultural production, including the struggle to produce more than 10 tons of fertilizer by each household. Thus, they should expand cultivated land and increase the yield of grain per unit.

With boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, the agricultural working people and the UAWPK members must vigorously wage the struggle for the creation of the speed of the 1980's and bring about new revolutionary upsurges in socialist rural construction and agricultural production.

Comrades: In accordance with the demand of the task of imbuing the society with the chuche idea, we must organize UAWPK organizations as the combat units of the party and further enhance their function and role. This is a prerequisite to the successful accomplishment of our militant tasks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: For the proper implementation of theses, the UAWPK must firmly organize its organizations of all echelons and further enhance their role.

What is most important in organizing UAWPK organizations as the combat units of the party is to establish in the union the unitary ideological system of the party and to further consolidate the revolutionary work system and spirit of upholding the party's leadership with loyalty.

In accordance with the demand of the task of imbuing the society with the *chuche* idea, UAWPK organizations must hold onto the work of more firmly establishing the unitary ideological system of the party, considering it as the general and priority task of the UAWPK. At the same time, they must arm union members with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. By doing so, they must fill the union only with the unitary ideology of the party -- the *chuche* idea.

The UAWPK is the revolutionary mass political organization of the agricultural working people placed under the leadership of the KWP and a combat unit struggling to implement the party lines and policies in the rural areas.

Being boundlessly loyal to the glorious party center and upholding the party's idea and leadership are the firm principles of the activities of the UAWPK organizations.

In the union, we must firmly establish the revolutionary work system and spirit of unconditionally accepting the party's lines and policies and protecting and implementing them to the bitter end and establish a firm discipline where in the UAWPK organizations act as one under the leadership of the party.

To make the UAWPK organizations the powerful combat units of our party and to enhance their function and role, the ranks of the UAWPK cadres must be strengthened. We must more firmly organize the ranks of the UAWPK cadres with those core members of the rural areas who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and possess high political and occupational capabilities and good working style. While helping the veteran UAWPK members, who have been loyal to the party and the leader, continue to do a good job, we must nurture the cadres of the UAWPK through the activities of the young members who have grown up under the *chuche* education system.

To properly play their role as educators among the Union members, the UAWPK functionaries must decisively enhance their political and occupational level. The UAWPK functionaries must firmly arm themselves with the great leader's revolutionary idea and the party's policies and possess a profound knowledge of economy, science, technology, literature and arts. At the same time, they must be always fully familiar with the prevailing situation.

By constantly intensifying the struggle to improve the workstyle of the UAWPK members, we must more thoroughly universalize the great leader's workstyle in the union, by fully acquainting themselves with and thoroughly embodying the great leader's workstyle -- the *chuche* workstyle -- and the method of our party's revolutionary leadership of the people, UAWPK functionaries must more aggressively and actively carry out the UAWPK's work in accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation.

UAWPK functionaries must do away with formalism, departmentalism, bureaucratism and all other obsolete workstyles and penetrate deep into the UAWPK members, giving priority to political work -- the work with the people. By so doing, they must actively arouse the creative zeal of UAWPK members and solve the pending problems, properly helping the work of their subordinates.

UAWPK functionaries must firmly establish the revolutionary working spirit of pushing ahead with all work vigorously and in a revolutionary manner until they are finished. Always without stagnation and by planning work boldly and broadly, UAWPK functionaries must overcome difficulties and obstacles by their own efforts. By so doing, they must accomplish given tasks thoroughly and to the bitter end.

UAWPK functionaries must exercise (?self-discipline) in their work and frugality in their lives. In dealing with people, they must always be humble and polite. In particular, UAWPK functionaries must always take the lead in the struggle to carry out difficult and heavy tasks and lead people by taking the initiative and setting examples. By so doing, they must see to it that the agricultural working people and union members vigorously turn out in the struggle to implement the party's policies.

In accordance with the demand of the task of imbuing the society with the chuche idea, we must more firmly organize UAWPK organizations as trustworthy combat units of the party and the chuche revolutionary organizations and bring about a new revolutionary turn in the work of the UAWPK. By so doing, we must brilliantly accomplish our honorable mission and duty for which we are responsible to the party and the revolution.
[applause]

Comrades, the achievement of the cause of the fatherland's reunification is our paramount national desire and the most important revolutionary task facing us today.
[applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, nothing is more important to our nation than reunification and there is no other task more urgent.

The tragedy of the division of the nation and its territory inflicted on us by foreign force has continued for as long as 37 years and the Korean people's agony caused thereby is deepening with each passing day. Particularly, the division of the nation and its territory is driving the South Korean people to misfortunes and disasters that defy description. Because of the relentless colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique's oppressive rule similar to that of the medieval Dark Ages, the South Korean people have been deprived of even their basic right to exist and all of South Korea has literally turned into a living hell where fascism and terror are rampant.

In South Korea, where the people have been completely deprived of national sovereignty and democratic rights, the peasants, the absolute majority of the population, are the most ill-clad and hungry and suffer the most from the lack of rights.

While the agricultural working people of the northern half of our republic pride themselves on being masters of the country and enjoy happy lives in modern socialist rural villages where bumper crops are attained every year, the South Korean peasants, who have been completely deprived of their political rights and freedom, are suffering exploitation and oppression similar to that of the medieval Dark Ages and inhuman maltreatment and humiliation, undergoing the fate of colonial slavery.

In South Korea, every year, more than (?10,000) chongbo of farmland -- the peasants' primary production means -- is reduced to military airfields, military industrial bases and extravagant resorts. And, because of industrial pollutants and poisonous agricultural chemicals, 40 to 80 percent of the land has become acidified and much of the farmland is becoming useless. The tragedies and disasters that the South Korean people and peasants are suffering are the consequence of the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and the U.S. colonial rule.

We can no longer continue to sit idle before this miserable situation. To end the misfortune and tragedy that our compatriots are suffering and to achieve national sovereignty as a whole, the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges must be eliminated and the divided fatherland reunified at an early date. [applause]

With the wicked ambition to continue to hold South Korea as a forward base (?in the Far East) and to bring all of Korea under its control by military strength, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying the policy of colonial subjugating and war provocations and maneuvers in South Korea and are tenaciously hampering the reunification of our country, seeking its permanent division with the policy of two Koreas.

What is most important in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is to make the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea and to end the U.S. imperialists' interference in Korea's internal affairs. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea are the major stumbling block on the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and the basic cause of the violation of our nation's sovereignty.

The U.S. imperialists must abandon the maneuvers of interference against South Korea, discontinue the criminal policy of seeking two Koreas and withdraw at once from South Korea, along with their aggressive forces, nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons.

Today, the South Korean people and peasants, holding in high esteem and admiring the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung as the sun of the nation, are waging a vigorous struggle everywhere in South Korea against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The furious flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democratization that are rising everywhere in South Korea -- setting fire to the U.S. imperialists' bases of aggression and burning the Stars and Stripes under the slogans of "Yankee, go home," "We denounce the U.S. colonial rule" and "Overthrow Chon Tu-hwan" -- are the eruption of the accumulated animosity and indignation against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who have inflicted prolonged indescribable disasters and agony. Their struggle is a just and patriotic one to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to recover the nation's sovereignty.

This also clearly confirms that the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification is deepening and developing to a new higher stage. Joining in this vehement struggle, the South Korean peasants are vigorously fighting against the antipopular and reactionary agricultural policies of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique and for freedom of existence, democratic freedom and the country's reunification.

Availing myself of this opportunity, in the name of all the people and agricultural workers of the northern half of the republic, I convey warm militant greetings and ardent support to the South Korean people and peasants who, under wild circumstances in which fascist winds are sweeping over them, are fighting unyieldingly and bravely under the anti-U.S. banner for independence. [applause]

The South Korean peasants are assigned a weighty duty in the struggle to drive away the U.S. imperialists and to reunify the divided land. The South Korean peasants are a class suffering from maltreatment and suppression in South Korean society. And a way to free themselves from the destiny of colonial slaves is [words indistinct].

In the future, too, as in the past, the South Korean people and peasants should fight more stoutly for the victory of [word indistinct]. The South Korean peasants and people, above all, should valiantly struggle to terminate the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule and to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to unconditionally withdraw from South Korea, taking along all the murderous weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Along with this, they should resolutely smash the policy of a coercive sale of the U.S. imperialists' (?surplus) agricultural products and their maneuvers of turning South Korea into their military base. And by rejecting any act that helps the U.S. imperialist aggressors and by imposing (?strong) punishment on them, the South Korean peasants and people should force an end to their stay in South Korea.

The South Korean peasants and people should also resolutely frustrate and crush the maneuvers of reaggression committed by the Japanese militarists who are laying a big obstacle on the road of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, beautifying and embellishing their bloodstained history of aggression and accelerating their overseas expansion.

By further fanning the flames of the antifascist struggle for democratization together with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the South Korean peasants and people should stoutly struggle to oppose the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist tyranny and its murderous acts and to win democratic rights, including freedom for the progressive parties' and the social organizations' activities and freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association and demonstration.

In line with this, the South Korean peasants and people should obstinately struggle to abrogate the murderous fascist evil laws and suppressive organs, to rescue the patriotic people, peasants, youths, students and democratic personages, who have been illegally arrested and detained, to reject the training of the home reservists and of the Civil Defense Corps and to frustrate and crush all the puppet clique's war maneuvers.

The South Korean peasants' struggle is never lonely at all. While further accelerating revolution and construction, the people in the northern half of the republic, including our agricultural workers, will not forget even for a moment and will always positively support in every way the South Korean peasants and people who are valiantly staging the anti-U.S. struggle and antifascist struggle for democratization, not yielding to the tyrannical suppression of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist South Korean military clique.

Comrades, the Korean people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is progressing, closely linked to the world people's struggle to oppose all types of domination and subordination, to defend peace and to make the whole world independent.

Thanks to the correct foreign policies of the KWP and its wise leadership, the international prestige of our republic has been matchlessly elevated and the international solidarity with our revolution has been further strengthened.

Upholding in the period under review the independent foreign policies and lines of international activities set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the UAWPK has exerted all efforts to intensify the militant solidarity with the world's progressive peasants, to oppose the imperialists' aggression and their policy of war, to strengthen the international revolutionary force and to develop the world peasant movement.

While developing the friendly, cooperative relations with the peasants of various countries in the world and with people's organizations, the UAWPK has positively contributed to the increase of the ranks supporting our revolution by exposing the plot to fabricate two Koreas by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique and their maneuvers for a new war through the international arena.

Today, the UAWPK is enjoying normal relations with about 155 peasants' organizations in nearly 80 countries in the world. They increasingly admire and support us with each passing day. Many people, peasants and peasants' organizations in the world are not sparing their praises for and wonder at our country's socialist rural villages, which are fully blooming under the rays of the rural thesis elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the great vitality of the *chuche* farming method. Furthermore, they are expressing their boundless envy of the UAWPK, advancing under the leadership of the KWP.

All the successes attained in the field of international activities in the period under review are attributable to the lofty international dignity and prestige of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the wise leadership of our party. [applause]

Today, the UAWPK is assigned the important duty of continuously strengthening international solidarity with our revolution and of expediting victory in the world's revolution by positively conducting international activities to realize the cause of making the whole world independent, upholding the banner of independence, friendship and peace put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By strengthening the international revolutionary alliance and solidarity with it through positive international activities, we should defend our people's national interests and sovereignty in the international arena, should create international circumstances in favor of our revolution and should accelerate overall victory in the world's revolution.

Strengthening the international revolutionary alliance and solidarity with it is a revolutionary line to which our party has consistently adhered and is an important guarantee to expedite the victory of the Korean revolution and to victoriously develop the world's revolution.

By further enhancing the link with the world's progressive people, peasants and peasants' organizations, we will more actively conduct the work of introducing the immortal *chuche* idea, the vitality of our party's agricultural policies, the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and the justness of the 10-point program for a unified state.

By exposing in detail the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to fabricate two Koreas and the reactionary nature of and corruptions in South Korean society, which has been reduced to a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, we will see to it that the world's progressive people and peasants will further intensify their solidarity with and support for our people's cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

One of the important tasks raised in the UAWPK international activities is to strengthen unity and cooperation with the people and peasants of the progressive countries in the world under the banner of the cause of making the whole world independent and to further enhance solidarity with the peasants' organizations of various countries in the world.

The policy, set forth by the great leader, of making the whole world independent is an immortal, militant program making it possible to eradicate all types of domination and subordination, to achieve national independence and to completely realize independence in the whole area.

Thanks to the presentation of the great policy of making the whole world independent, a wide road has opened to completely realize the independence of the popular masses by preventing a new world war, maintaining consolidated peace in the world and building an independent and prosperous new society in every country and nation. Moreover, the world's revolutionary people have come to have a revolutionary banner under which they can expedite the ultimate victory of the cause of independence. [applause]

The world's progressive peasants and peasants' organizations should accelerate the cause of making the whole world independent by firmly arming themselves with the spirit of independence, by strengthening unity and cooperation on the basis of the principle of independence among the peasants' organizations of various countries in the world and by further enhancing solidarity with the international revolutionary force.

Treasuring unity and cooperation with the peasants of all the countries and the progressive peasants' organizations, the UAWPK regards as its (?sacred) international duty positively supporting the just struggle of the world's progressive peasants and people for the cause of making the whole world independent.

Further developing and expanding the Nonaligned Movement -- a great revolutionary force of our era -- and strengthening unity and solidarity among the peoples and peasants of the nonaligned countries are important demands for making the whole world independent. The UAWPK will firmly harden unity and cohesion with the Nonaligned Movement, firmly uniting politically with the peasants of the nonaligned countries, who are struggling to build an independent and prosperous new society under the anti-imperialist banner for independence, and closely cooperating economically and technologically with them.

While continuously developing fraternal friendship and cooperation with the peasants and peoples of the socialist countries, who are struggling against imperialism and for the construction of socialism and communism, we will resolutely support the just struggle of the peasants and peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America to defend their independence and national sovereignty. [applause]

We also will positively support the struggle of the people and peasants of the capitalist countries to oppose exploitation and oppression and to win rights to existence and democracy. [applause]

By vigorously interchanging [word indistinct] with the peasants' organizations of various countries in the world, by further strengthening friendly ties with them and by frustrating and crushing the imperialists' aggression and their policy of war in a unanimous move through a firm unity with the world's progressive people, the UAWPK will positively contribute to defending consolidated peace and stability in Asia and in the world.

In the future, too, as in the past, the UAWPK and the Korean agricultural workers will more vigorously fight to completely establish national sovereignty in the whole world and to accelerate the cause of making the whole world independent by firmly uniting with the peasants of the progressive countries who are aspiring for independence.

Comrades, today the UAWPK has reached a most glorious period of its development and the Korean communist peasant movement has moved up to a new higher stage. Amid the rewarding struggle to imbue all union members with the *chuche* idea, the militant power of the UAWPK has been extraordinarily strengthened, its organizations have prepared their [word indistinct] as a revolutionary mass organization and its members and the agricultural workers have been firmly prepared as a reliable main force of our revolution. [applause]

Today, the (?situation) of our revolution is very favorable and its future is bright. With high national pride and revolutionary confidence that they have traversed a proud road of victory under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party, the agricultural workers and UAWPK members should continuously and stoutly fight to expedite the brilliant future of communism, overflowing with firm faith in more resplendent prospects and in victory.

In the future, too, the UAWPK will accelerate the cause of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea under the leadership of the party and the leader and, in this glorious course, will excellently carry out its missions and duties as a *chuche*-type revolutionary mass organization. [applause]

Victory and glory will always lie on the road ahead of our people and the UAWPK members who, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are vigorously advancing under the banner of the ever-victorious KWP. [applause]

Let all of us more vigorously advance to independently and peacefully reunify the fatherland, to win the complete victory of socialism and to consummate the *chuche* revolutionary cause, firmly uniting around the KWP Central Committee, led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and upholding the banner of the immortal *chuche* idea. [applause]

BRIEFS

DPRK-IRAN FRIENDSHIP -- Pyongyang December 21 -- The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Iran Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang on December 20. Speeches were made at the meeting. It elected chairman and vice-chairmen of the association. Yi Yong-ik, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, was elected chairman of the association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 20 Dec 82 SK]

FOREIGN VISITORS' ARRIVALS -- Pyongyang, December 21 -- A Congolese delegation for the study of the *chuche* idea headed by Norbert Ngoua, chief of the administration and Personnel Bureau of the Secretariat of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour; a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Kazakh Friendship Society headed by K.B. Balakhmetov, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and minister of education of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic; a delegation of the Central Committee of the A.S. Popov Scientific-Technological Society of Radio Electronics and Communications of the Soviet Union headed by N.M. Gubin; and a delegation of the Union of the National Writers and Artists of Cuba headed by Abelardo Padron Valdes arrived in Pyongyang on December 20. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 21 Dec 82 SK]

KIM TAE-CHUNG LEAVES SEOUL FOR U.S. 23 DEC

SK231215 Seoul YONHAP in English 1211 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's Kim Tae-chung, best known as a dissident, left here for the United States Thursday afternoon along with the wife, first son Hong-up and third son Hong-kol. Kim, who was transferred to the Seoul National University Hospital from Chongju prison on Dec. 16 for medical treatment, was technically freed after authorities granted suspension of his term. Kim and his family left Kimpo International Airport aboard a NWA plane at 7:30 p.m. Hospital authorities said that there was no substantial problem about Kim's health, and about his walking.

Where Kim will receive medical care and where his family will stay in the United States is not known, but Kim was said to have expressed his intention to devote himself to his medical care. Kim is said to be suffering from a combination of diseases including arthritis and chronic swelling of the legs.

In January 1981, the Korean Supreme Court upheld the death sentence for Kim on sedition charges, but his sentence was immediately reduced to life imprisonment by President Chon Tu-hwan. The government took another lenient step in March 1982, reducing Kim's sentence to 20 years.

ROK-TURKEY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AS EVREN DEPARTS

SK230254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 23 (YONHAP) -- Turkish President Kenan Evren supports President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for an inter-Korean summit meeting and has agreed to further strengthen Korean-Turkish economic and technical cooperation, according to a joint communique released Thursday.

The communique issued prior to Evren's departure following a four-day state visit to South Korea said Chon and Evren "expressed the view that the Korean question should be solved by peaceful means through talks between the highest leadership of the South and the North of Korea." Chon has made repeated but unheeded proposals for a tete-a-tete between himself and his North Korean counterpart Kim Il-song.

On another political issue, according to the communique, the Turkish leader voiced support for the admission of South Korea to the United Nations, saying that it would "contribute to the easing of tension on the Korean Peninsula."

On economic and technical cooperation, the communique noted, Chon and Evren agreed to "promote joint ventures and concurred on the need to explore and utilize the existing potentialities of the two countries in the fields of trade and economic and technical cooperation."

On international issues, the two leaders called for the withdrawal of Israel from "all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people." They also "emphasized the urgent need to find a peaceful solution" to the Iran-Iraq war.

Voicing concern over international terrorism, the two presidents "called for common endeavors within the international community to prevent and suppress terrorism and to ensure the protection of all diplomatic, consular and other official representations."

On protectionist trade policies of industrialized countries, Chon and Evren "strongly urged them (industrialized countries) to take into account the efforts of developing countries to advance into the markets of developed nations."

The Korean president has accepted his Turkish counterpart's invitation to visit Turkey, with the particulars of the visit to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Evren and his party left Korea Thursday morning for Bangladesh, the last stop of their four-nation Asian tour that included China and Indonesia.

HERALD EXAMINES PREMIER'S LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

SK230305 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Dec 82 p 5

[By Yi Sang-pil]

[Text] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop's 21-day tour of four Latin American nations can be evaluated as Korea moving away from the past trend of relying largely upon the United States for diplomacy in that area, while establishing an independent diplomatic base, according to diplomatic experts yesterday.

The trip also consolidated cooperative relationship between Korea and the four developing Latin American countries. The premier is scheduled to return to Seoul today winding up visits to Colombia, Peru, Chile and Mexico.

They said many Latin American nations are apt to pursue independent and nonaligned diplomacy, while seeking antihegemonism. Some countries in the region even choose leftist lines, marking a turning point to the balance of global diplomatic forum. In this view, the premier's tour to South America has set a milestone in the government's independent diplomacy toward the four nations reaffirming their support for the republic's cause in the Nonaligned Movement.

Kim was also learned to have received commitments that the South American countries will attend the International Parliamentarians' Union meeting to be held in Seoul next year.

North Korea established a liaison office for commerce and trade in Peru in 1979 to secure a foothold in the Latin American area.

Similar strategies by the North Korean Communists are being carried out actively in Colombia, which is the only country in that area which dispatched military forces to help the Republic of Korea repel invading communists during the Korean war (1952-53).

According to the diplomatic observers, the premier's rounds of visits contributed to checking North Korean advances in the area and at the same time earned sympathy from the regional countries for ROK's stance in the international arena, including Seoul's peaceful unification policy.

While in the four nations, Kim met with a broad spectrum of society leaders, including heads of state, and was promised help to recommend neighboring states to take part in the IPU meeting slated next August in Seoul. Since the four countries exercise a considerable degree of influence in the area, the republic is likely to make good use of expanding its diplomatic horizon. Diplomatic experts predict that Kim's tour will contribute to preparing for a turning point in economic cooperation with South American countries since they all abound in natural and mineral resources.

Korea's exports to the countries have been declining due to import restrictive measures taken by those countries which have been hit by the global economic recession. In case of Chile, a sudden transfer of trade policy from free trade to an ultraprotective one, sharply reduced Korea's export volume to \$50 million in comparison with \$100 million last year. The premier inaugurated a Resources Cooperative Committee with Peru as a standing consultative body to discuss the development and supply of mineral resources between the two.

It was learned that representatives of major Korean companies, including Samsung, Hyundai, Daewoo, Lucky, Hyosung and Sunkyung, who accompanied the premier had a series of contacts with local industrialists and businessmen to seek ways and means of increasing trade. Of them, Daewoo and Samsung have made favorable trade negotiations, it was learned.

Diplomatic experts conclude that Prime Minister Kim's tour has reaffirmed the existing bond of friendship and consolidated the basis from which Korea and the South American countries can render joint efforts to their common prosperity despite interference by North Korea.

HERALD REVIEWS ROK-JAPAN LAWMAKERS' UNION MEETING

SK230302 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Korea-Japan Solons' Accord"]

[Text] The outcome of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League's general meeting held in Tokyo earlier this week is a step forward to unraveling intricate problems pending between the two neighbor countries. Their agreement to help settle issues and increase mutual understanding as a basis for better relations between the two nations is particularly notable as it follows a considerable period of strain in Seoul-Tokyo ties.

A joint statement issued at the end of the Tokyo session underlines the view shared by the politicians of the two countries that an early and satisfactory resolution of outstanding issues is essential to the promotion of Korea-Japan amicability and cooperation. This atmosphere seems to have been further enhanced by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's address at the conference which accentuated the need for deep mutual trust based on broad public support for the security and development of the two countries.

The occasion is indeed fitting to give a new impetus to both sides to improve their relationship, now that the thorny issue of history textbooks has been settled in principle. The cordial atmosphere of the parliamentarians' meeting, which had to be delayed due to tension over the textbook controversy, should be maintained so as to realize the objectives of their joint statement.

The communique's reference to the security situation in Korea and East Asia is appropriate as such a common evaluation is integral to firming the basis of cooperation between the two neighbor countries. As the joint statement notes, factors of unrest and serious tension persist in the region as a result of the Soviet military buildup in addition to North Korea's threat of danger. In the face of this reality, the necessity for Korea-Japan cooperation takes on increasing weight to preserve peace and stability in the area.

Toward the promotion of such cooperation, the base of public support must be broadened in both countries through a deeper understanding of each other's aspirations and needs. The parliamentarians of the two countries have an important role to play in that undertaking. It is heartening, in this regard, that the legislators of the two sides agreed to establish a cultural exchange fund to expand private-level intercourses between the two countries.

In hindsight, the lack of such exchanges in scholarly fields is largely responsible for the disputed misrepresentation of historical facts in Japanese high school textbooks. As the conference underlines, a proper understanding of each other's history is indispensable to the maintenance of friendly ties. The projected fund will be conducive to improving one's understanding and appreciation of the other's history and culture.

All in all, the parliamentarians' conference summed up well what is required of both countries to settle their outstanding issues and strengthen their neighborly ties. The question of economic cooperation between the two countries should be viewed in the context of their long-term relationship which is pivotal to keeping this part of Asia stable and prosperous. For this reason, the outstanding trade imbalance between the two nations should receive as much attention as Seoul's request for Japanese credits.

Finally, the well-rounded conclusion of the Tokyo conference will be truly significant when it takes on substance. Both sides should strive harder than before to make sure that the amicable Tokyo statement will not remain plausible rhetoric.

HERALD PROFILES CHON'S TWO NEW SECRETARIES

SK210153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Chong Sun-tok, new senior presidential secretary for political affairs, is a soldier-turned politician who is characterized by rectitude and circumspection. Graduating from the Korean Military Academy in 1960, Chong, 47, served as an infantry regiment commander, an army division chief of staff and in other senior military positions. Winding up his 20-year military service early last year, he began his political career by being elected to the National Assembly on a national constituency of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

A political novice, Chong served as ranking DJP member for the National Assembly Finance Committee playing a major role in working out a negotiated settlement of the proposed tax amendment bills. DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan, who is close to Chong, said that the new presidential secretary for political affairs was a man of character. His family consists of his wife, one son and two daughters. He enjoys reading books and playing tennis.

Chong Kwan-yong, 47, the new senior presidential secretary for judiciary and inspection affairs, is a professional bureaucrat who joined the Ministry of Government Administration in 1955 as an apprentice clerk. Very energetic, Chong often advises his subordinates to work "energetically with a sense of creativity." He is also known to be a man who actively tries to help his subordinates solve difficulties, either official or private.

Chong played a role in the inauguration of the Fifth Republic following his appointment as secretary general of the former Special Committee for National Security Measures in 1980. He was deputy director of the Central Officials' Training Institute at that time. Soon after, he was appointed secretary general of the Central Election Management Committee and successfully carried out his job through a series of important events -- a national referendum, the election of a presidential electorate, a general election and a presidential election, all conducted until March last year.

Recently, Chong has contributed to enlivening activities of political parties by legally raising authorized political funds. Chong, 180 cm tall, plays tennis "almost like a professional," says one of his aides. The senior secretary and his wife have two sons and two daughters.

BOU THANG GREETINGS ON VPA ANNIVERSARY

BK230814 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Dec (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army, Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, sent his warm greetings to Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of defense, Bou Thang's message reads:

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam, the Vietnam People's Army valiantly fought against the French colonialists, Japanese fascists and U.S. imperialists -- the most powerful imperialism in the world -- and defeated them in 1975. Following its victories over these reactionary forces, the Vietnam People's Army has preserved its traditions of struggle in the history of the Vietnamese people and army. It annihilated the Beijing expansionist-adventurists who launched an aggression against Vietnam in 1979.

Through their heroism, the Vietnamese people and army have achieved great successes in the socialist construction in Vietnam; the industrialization and the construction of material, technical and scientific bases; in the defense and consolidation of their country's military potential for the preservation of independence, democracy and territorial integrity; and in checking all acts of aggression by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Not only that, but the heroic Vietnam People's Army has also been carrying out its duty of proletarian internationalism by saving the Kampuchean people -- victims of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- from the danger of extermination and by assisting them wholeheartedly.

The Kampuchean people and Kampuchean people's revolutionary armed forces express their profound gratitude to the heroic army of Vietnam for their aid to the defense and construction of the PRK. At present, the two armed forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam are struggling together to foil the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy to reach the common goal: the preservation of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

May the bonds of friendship, solidarity and militant alliance between the two armed forces strengthen with each passing day.

CHEA SOTH VISITS WOUNDED SRV COMBATANTS

BK231156 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1450 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Dec (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese Army, a delegation of the Council of Ministers led by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, on Tuesday 21 December visited hospitalized Vietnamese combatants at Hospital 122 in Kandal Province. Nguyen Hoa, counsellor, and Vu Nha, military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea, accompanied the delegation.

On behalf of the KPRP Government, Chea Soth expressed boundless gratitude to the Vietnamese Communist Party, government and valiant combatants for rendering good service to the Kampuchean people.

He highly appreciated the heroism of the Vietnamese combatants who, animated by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, have made sacrifices for the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people [words indistinct] of the Vietnamese Armed Forces which have become a modern and powerful army in the defense and construction of socialist Vietnam.

In the struggle against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, he stressed, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples and combatants fought in the same trench for the independence, freedom and happiness of their respective peoples. At the request of the Kampuchean people who were pushed into the genocidal abyss of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, the Vietnamese people and army came to their rescue and liberated them, returning Kampuchean society to life. The bonds of friendship, traditional militant solidarity and cooperation which link the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples are engraved in the hearts of the Kampucheans and are inscribed in their annals. Vice Chairman Chea Sorth voiced his conviction that the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos friendship and solidarity will blossom forever and that no enemy and no perfidious maneuver can destroy them.

A representative of the hospitalized Vietnamese combatants expressed his profound thanks to the Kampuchean party, government and people for giving them facilities to carry out their duty of proletarian internationalism on Kampuchean territory. On behalf of the Vietnamese combatants, he spoke of his determination to do their best in the service of the common cause -- the proletarian revolution.

DK UN ENVOY EN ROUTE HOME FOR CGDK MEETING

BK230125 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Democratic Kampuchean chief delegate to the United Nations Thiounn Prasith last evening flew here from New York to attend a meeting of Khmer Rouge officers inside Kampuchea today, a Khmer Rouge source said last night.

He said Prasith was accompanied by four Khmer diplomats to the international body. The meeting is believed to discuss a planned cabinet meeting of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government to be chaired by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SCIENCE ACADEMY DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 20 Dec (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Education, a delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences led by V.M. Solntsev, deputy director of the academy's Oriental Studies Institute, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a visit. It was greeted on its arrival by Pen Navouth, minister of education, and other personalities. M.V.I. Gribenyuk, first secretary of the USSR Embassy in Kampuchea, was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 20 Dec 82 BK]

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING -- Phnom Penh, 17 Dec (SPK) -- The Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association held a meeting in Phnom Penh on 16 December to greet a delegation of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society led by its chairman, V. Dvoryakoskiy. Pen Navouth, vice chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; Men Chhan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; R.D. Dolgopliatov, counselor of the USSR Embassy to Kampuchea; and Aleksandr Bursov, general secretary of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Association, were present at the meeting. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 17 Dec 82 BK]

CUBAN AMITY DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 16 Dec (SPK) -- Men Chhan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, received this morning a delegation of the Cuba-Kampuchea Friendship Association led by its chairman, Ren Rodriguez. The delegation left Phnom Penh this morning. It was seen off by Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture; and Orestes Quintana Marquez, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 16 Dec 82 BK]

BANQUET MARKS USSR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK230246 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] On the evening of 22 December, Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, and his wife organized a grand banquet at their residence in Vientiane on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, 30 December. At the banquet, which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere, the guests and the hosts exchanged toasts to commemorate the significant, historical day. They also wished for the further strengthening of the relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union.

Attending the banquet as guests of honor were Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, first vice chairman and acting chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and ministers of foreign affairs; Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the Supreme People's Council; Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the government; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Lt Gen Saman Vi-Gnaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and chief of the Organizing Committee of the party Central Committee; together with full and alternate members of the party Central Committee, members of the Supreme People's Council, members of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers as well as a large crowd of representatives of mass organizations and high-ranking cadres of both military and civilian branches.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of various international organizations in Laos also attended the banquet on this occasion.

BRIEFS

CUBAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Vientiane, Dec 10 (OANA-KPL) -- The Laos-Cuba Friendship Association and the Cuban Committee for the Solidarity with World Peoples, signed here on Dec 9, a cooperation agreement. Signing for the Lao side was Khambou Soumisai, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and president of the Laos-Cuba Friendship Association and for the Cuban side was Rene Rodriguez Cruz, member of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, and president of the Cuban Committee for the Solidarity with World Peoples. K. Soumisai and R.R. Cruz jointly hailed the signing of this agreement which represents the strengthening of the friendship relations between Laos and Cuba and wished for the improvement of this good relations. The Cuban delegation left here on the same day. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 10 Dec 82 BK]

ARUN COMMENTS ON RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW

BK230207 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Union has promised to give "serious considerations" to the Thai stand on the regional situation and would discuss it with leaders of the three Indo-chinese countries who were in Moscow to join the 60th anniversary celebration of the founding of the communist nation, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said yesterday evening.

Arun, who made a quiet visit to the Soviet Union during December 15-17, said the Russians were apparently "flexible" regarding the Thai stand on future political settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

"This visit will pave the way for a closer bilateral relationship and detente," said Arun, who held talks with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa on December 17. The deputy foreign minister was speaking with reporters at Don Muang Airport upon his return from his visits to Jamaica, the United States, Moscow and Paris.

Arun also said Kapitsa, who assumed an "obvious" friendly stance during the talks, expressed hopes that despite the different approaches between the two countries towards solution to the Kampuchean problem, bilateral ties, particularly in the field of trade, should be further strengthened. The Russian minister also extended an invitation to HRH Princess Mahachakri Sirinthon to make an official visit to the country, said Arun.

Arun said that Kapitsa said Moscow also wanted to see a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue, but added that the Soviet Union did not come up with anything new to break the current stalemate. "In fact, we did not discuss the Kampuchean problem in details. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, for example, was not mentioned even once during the talks," he added.

However, Kapitsa proposed that channels for talks between the Soviet Union, its Indochinese allies and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should be kept open to resolve conflicts, according to Arun.

Moscow also reiterated its proposal to create a zone of peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region and its adherence to the Kriangsak-Kosygin joint communique announced during the visit by former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan to the country in March, 1979.

Arun also said the new Soviet leadership would pursue the policy laid down by late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and concentrate on its relations with the United States and West European countries. The deputy foreign minister also said that the Moscow talks did not focus on the Sino-Soviet talks. "I did not pose many questions about the issue," he said.

Arun also said during his visit to the United States, he held discussions with the Thai diplomats accredited to the United Nations and the assistant secretary of state of the country.

In Paris, the deputy foreign minister met the French foreign minister who accepted the invitation by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to visit Bangkok. He said he discussed international and bilateral issues with the French ministers.

PREM ON SINO-SOVIET TALKS, PLO 'EMBASSY'

BK230626 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon told newsmen this morning that he would discuss with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who was scheduled to call on him at Government House at 1100 today, general issues and in particular the situation in Kampuchea.

Asked about the assumption made by foreign observers that the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations would be good for the situation along the Thai border, the prime minister said this is a difficult question, adding that it could be either good or bad for Thailand.

Asked about the request made by the PLO representative to set up an embassy in Thailand, the prime minister replied that he had not yet been informed about this matter. The request, he said, must be made through the Foreign Ministry.

OIC'S HABIB CHATTI STOPS OVER DURING ASIAN TOUR

BK170211 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Mr Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) yesterday stopped over at Don Muang Airport on his way to Malaysia. Arriving from Bangladesh, Mr Chatti, a Tunisian, is scheduled to visit Malaysia, Indonesia and Pakistan as part of his tour of OIC's five Asian members.

Diplomatic sources here said that the problem of Thai Muslims in the south might be raised during his stay in Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta, adding that Malaysia and Indonesia, as Thailand's ASEAN partners, had played important roles in excluding the problem from the previous OIC agenda.

An informed source in the Foreign Ministry said that during his visit to Bangkok in May 1980 Mr Chatti told Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon that he regarded the Muslim problem in the south as Thailand's domestic affairs. He also expressed objection to alleged Middle East assistance for dissident Thai Muslim movements, the source said.

PAPER CALLS ON SRV TO STOP GROWTH OF ARMY

BK230116 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Biggest Army Wants Still More"]

[Text] Yesterday was an important day for modern Vietnam. It marked the 38th Anniversary of what is officially known as the People's Army of Vietnam, or PAVN. Formed in the jungles of the far north of the country during World War II, it has grown to a prodigious size. The original PAVN had 44 men. They were under the control of Vo Nguyen Giap, later his country's first modern four-star general and a legend in his time. It was known as an armed propaganda platoon, which was all that it was in those days, and its main task was to harass the occupying Japanese and to aid the allies, including, ironically, the Americans.

PAVN has never stopped growing. Today, it is the world's third largest standing army, after China and the Soviet Union. It has one million regulars and a massive reserve and militia force variously estimated at between three million and 10 million men and women. Its draft calls continue unabated and military spending and military aid run somewhere around 50 per cent of total spending and total aid to the nation. Hanoi has troops stationed in large numbers in two foreign countries -- Laos and Kampuchea -- and those troops guard and occasionally breach the Laotian and Kampuchean frontiers with Thailand.

While the army is supposedly under civilian control in Vietnam, its influence is in fact all-pervasive because Communist Vietnamese have been so long at war. There is little if any opposition to any Vietnamese military plans to increase the size of the army, to upgrade its equipment, to its foreign adventures. Of the top 15 men in Vietnamese political life (the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party), four are active service army generals and every one is a present or former military man.

Just why Vietnam maintains the biggest standing army in Southeast Asia is curious. The National Communist Party newspaper NHAN DAN had some curious reasoning yesterday in its editorial hailing the anniversary. "Vietnam," the newspaper said, "is in a peacetime situation but also faces a war of attrition run by the Chinese hegemonist expansionists in collusion with the USA." And, it went on, Vietnam has to remain alert against the possibility of a massive Chinese invasion of its territory.

We have a different analysis. We don't think Vietnam needs one million men and women in its armed forces. We don't think there is a country in this region -- including China -- which threatens to invade Vietnam and overthrow its regime. We do think that there is reason to fear an invasion of neighbouring territory by the army of Vietnam. In fact, of course, we have seen just such an invasion of Kampuchea. It is true that there was a month-long limited incursion by China into northern Vietnam in 1979. But it is equally true today that of all the countries in Southeast Asia, the only one with combat troops fighting outside its own borders is Vietnam. It might be to Vietnam's benefit to stop the growth of its army and think about establishing a true peace with its neighbours rather than a continuing military state of tension.

ARMY CLAIMS THOUSANDS OF INSURGENTS TO DEFECT

BK230221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Dec 82 p 3

[Excerpt] If about 2,000 communist insurgents in Umphang District of Tak Province surrender as expected, it will be a serious blow to communist operations in the central plains, the First Army Region chief-of-staff said yesterday. And if the insurgents in Zones 205 and 207 in the lower part of the northeast also give themselves up, their comrades in the central plains would definitely disband, Maj-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrkun told the BANGKOK POST.

The general said most of the insurgents operating in areas under the responsibility of the First Army were from the north and the northeast. He added that at present, the insurgents in the western part of the First Army Region mostly came down from Umphang District to operate in the central plains, particularly in Sangkha Buri and Si Sawat Districts of Kanchanaburi Province. In the eastern part of the region Maj-Gen Wanchai said, most of the insurgents were from Zones 205 and 207 in Khon Buri and Lahan Sai Districts of Nakhon Ratchasima Province. They were currently operating in the central plains at Nadi, Sa Kaeo and Watthana Nakorn Districts of Prachin Buri, he said.

Regarding precautionary measures against possible subversive activities by communist defectors in urban and suburban areas, Maj-Gen Wanchai noted that the First Army has already assigned military officers in its peace-keeping commands in Bangkok and 25 other provinces to watch these defectors very closely. "We are also planning to adopt 'active and passive measures' to tackle the problem," Maj-Gen Wanchai said.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR ENVOY'S 17 DEC RECEPTION

OW171602 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 17 -- Soviet Ambassador and Mrs Chaplin gave a reception here tonight for the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

Among their guests were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; and many other high-ranking party and government officials, army officers, and representatives of public offices and mass organizations.

Also present were representatives of foreign missions, members of the diplomatic corps, and foreign visitors.

In their toasts, Ambassador Chaplin and President Truong Chinh underlined the great significance of the emergence of the world's first state of proletarian dictatorship. They also praised the Soviet people for their great achievements in all fields of activity in all those years.

KAMPUCHEA'S BOU THANG ADDRESSES VETERANS 22 DEC

OW222333 Hanoi VNA in English 1918 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 22 -- Kampuchean Defence Minister Bou Thang today thanked the Vietnamese people for having sent their children to Kampuchea for the liberation and defence of the Kampuchean people.

He was addressing a meeting held by the Defence Ministry here for Kampuchea veterans and relatives of those soldiers who have died in action in Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean defence minister, who is heading a military delegation on a tour of Vietnam, praised the Vietnam People's Armed Forces for their high sense of proletarian internationalism which, he said, had won for them the love and admiration of the Kampuchean people.

At the end of the meeting Bou Thang presented the participants with the insignia instituted by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army in commemoration of January 7, 1979, the liberation of Kampuchea from the Pol Pot regime. Later, Bou Thang and his party called on a unit of the Vietnam People's Air Force.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 3

BK221522 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Communique No 3 of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On the morning of 22 December, the National Assembly held a plenary meeting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. National Assembly Vice Chairman Y Pah, alias Y Mot, directed the meeting.

The National Assembly heard Dao Van Tap, chairman of the Economic, Planning and Budget Committee, report on the viewpoints of the committee on the implementation of the state plan and budget for 1982, on orientations and tasks of the state plan and state budget for 1983 and on targets for the period through 1985.

Afterwards, the National Assembly heard Nationalities Council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh, Culture and Education Committee Chairman Tran Do, Science and Technology Committee Vice Chairman [title as received] Tran Duc Luong, Public Health and Social Welfare Committee Chairman Duong Quoc Chinh and Chairman of the Committee for Youth, Teenagers and Children Le Thanh Dao report on a number of topics specified in the Council of Ministers' report at its previous meeting on the state plan and budget.

The National Assembly also heard Judiciary Committee Chairman Tran Quang Huy present an investigative report on the drafting of the general section of the criminal code.

During the afternoon, National Assembly deputies worked in groups.

CONFERENCE VIEWS LABORERS IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

OW181621 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 18 -- A conference to review the implementation of the Council of Ministers' resolution on labour cooperation with other socialist countries held here from December 13-18 by the Ministry of Labour.

It was attended by representatives of concerned services, the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Women's Association and People's Committees of various provinces and cities throughout the country.

The conference noted that the policy on labour cooperation with other socialist countries not only is consistent with the social and economic situation in Vietnam but also meets the demand for allround cooperation between Vietnam and the other socialist countries, besides helping to make rational use of the abundant labour force of the country and train skilled workers for socialist construction in the years to come.

The implementation of this policy, the conference pointed out, has brought about preliminary results. Tens of thousands of Vietnamese workers have been sent to work and train at enterprises and factories in fraternal socialist countries. More will be sent in the coming years under agreed programmes.

Speaking at the conference, Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, took note of the results obtained so far and called on the Ministry of Labour and other offices concerned to improve this work further.

OFFICIAL DENIES RUMORED 'PLOT' IN CAPITAL CITY

LD221620 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Hoang Ha, chief editor of the publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP], candidate member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy of the National Assembly, in an interview granted to a PAP correspondent has denied rumors about a plot in Ho Chi Minh City. He stated that the deliberate release by Western media of prepared disinformation is a classic journalistic ploy. The leader of the military district, to whom Western journalists have referred, has only spoken of a class struggle in the city and of the aspirations of external reaction to disorganize the marketplace and other areas of life in the south of Vietnam. These phenomena have assumed such proportions lately that they can be termed deliberately directed economic subversion.

CHU HUY MAN AT VPA ANNIVERSARY GET-TOGETHER

BK230358 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the VPA and the 10th anniversary of the victory over the U.S. strategic air offensive by B-52 bombers, on 22 December the capital military region held a friendly get-together with some 300 retired high-ranking cadres of the army in Hanoi. Sen Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State, attended the get-together. Also present were Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Prof Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi Municipal VFF Committee; Maj Gen Lu Giang, commander of the capital military region; and many military leaders and members of the Hanoi municipal party committee, People's Committee and VFF Committee.

In an atmosphere of enthusiasm and confidence, the comrade leaders of the party, state, army, Hanoi VCP Committee and VFF Committee cordially chatted with those representatives at the get-together about the socioeconomic situation in our country and in the capital over the recent past and about the orientation, the tasks and the measures necessary for implementing the socioeconomic plan in the days ahead.

They also commended those retired high-ranking cadres of the army for their contributions in the two sacred wars of resistance of our people, and expressed the hope that these comrades will continue to develop the revolutionary nature of the VPA by playing an exemplary role in implementing the party lines and policies and the state laws while participating satisfactorily in any task suitable to them in order to help build and defend our beloved capital.

LAND READJUSTMENT CAMPAIGN IN NAM BO REPORTED

OW161325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 CMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] To date, the provinces and cities in Nam Bo have readjusted nearly 372,000 hectares of ricefields allotted to hundreds of peasant families who are landless or lacking land. More than 212,000 hectares of ricefields were readjusted between 1975 and 1981, and more than 42,000 hectares were readjusted in the first 6 months of 1982, amounting to 18.5 percent of the total area of ricefields readjusted in the previous 7 years.

The campaign to readjust the ricefields allotted to poor peasants was conducted in a relatively uniform manner and with good results in 1976 and 1977, but it slowed down between then and the end of 1981. Since the end of 1981, the campaign has been conducted at a quicker pace and with better results. In a number of localities, the area of ricefields readjusted in the first 6 months of 1982 accounts for 30 to 50 percent of the total area readjusted in previous years. Minh Hai Province has readjusted more than 8,200 hectares; Hau Giang more than 15,500 hectares allotted to as many as 16,600 peasant families; An Giang Province more than 5,000 hectares; and Long An Province nearly 3,700 hectares allotted to some 1,200 peasant families. Eleven of 30 villages in this province have completed land readjustment.

The area of ricefields readjusted in Tay Ninh Province over the past years was not large, but since 1981 the land readjustment movement has developed vigorously, with more than 7,500 hectares readjusted in the entire province and 3 of 80 villages in the province completing land readjustment.

As a result of land readjustment, these localities have begun to successfully eliminate a number of forms of exploitation in the countryside; agriculture and other production sectors have developed and our peasants have worked unitedly and enthusiastically. These are favorable basic conditions for the development of the cooperativization movement.

However, the land readjustment campaign still shows some shortcomings. In fact, many localities have not yet grasped the status of ricefields. Some localities have not yet started the campaign or have not carried it out thoroughly. Meanwhile, some other localities have completed the campaign but have failed to achieve cooperativization. This has caused a confused situation in which ricefields are purchased and resold, put out to lease or encroached upon. Some localities have not readjusted ricefields thoroughly because of their leaders' failure to grasp the objectives and requirements, the party's viewpoint and policy and the method and procedures regarding land readjustment.

Due to the failure to conduct an investigation to determine the class components and the practice of persuading people to share part of their allotted land with others, ricefields have been wrongly readjusted or allotted. Moreover, due to the fact that some localities have failed to popularize the criteria for concrete discussions by the masses and for determining class components in the countryside, land readjustment and allotment has been done and redone many times. In some other localities, attention has not been paid to helping the poor peasants engage in production when ricefields are allotted to those who are landless or lacking land. Labor redistribution to develop various local trades and occupations, the sending of laborers to build new production zones and the building of cooperativized forms and organizations have been done very slowly.

MEKONG CONFERENCE BEGINS IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK200800 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0437 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Dec (SPK) -- The fifth conference of the Indochinese countries, Mekong National Committees began its work in Ho Chi Minh City on Friday, 17 December.

The delegation of the Kampuchean Mekong Committee was led by Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol; that of Vietnam by Dinh Gia Khanh; and that of Laos by Somphavan [Inthavong].

The conference reviewed what had been achieved and discussed the mutual assistance for the coming period in the field of resource exploration of the Mekong and its basin.

INDOCHINESE METEOROLOGY, HYDROLOGY TALKS END

OW220815 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 22 -- The conference on meteorology and hydrology of the three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- opened in Ho Chi Minh City closed on December 20 after five days' sitting.

The conference heard 11 reports dealing with matters relating the floods of the Mekong River and the influence of the climate and hydrological regime on agricultural production in the river's basin in Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The three delegations noted that the conference had opened up bright prospects for allround and closer cooperation in meterology and hydrology between the three countries.

The conference stressed that the People's Republic of Kampuchea must immediately take its worthy place in various international and regional organizations so that Kampuchea might contribute to the common good of this region and other parts of the world.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES SCIENCE CONFERENCE

BK190852 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] The State Science and Technology Commission held a conference in Hanoi on 16-17 December to review the implementation of the various key state programs for scientific and technological progress for the 1981-85 period.

The conferees exchanged experiences on organizing and guiding the implementation of programs. It also discussed the implementation of Council of Ministers Decree No 122 on the system of management of key state programs for scientific and technological progress. The decree was aimed at promoting research on and application of advanced science and technology in production work.

Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

A representative of the State Science and Technology Commission read a report on the organization, management and implementation of various programs over nearly the last 2 years. He also presented Council of Ministers Decree No 122 and a draft circular providing guidance on the implementation of the decree. Various conferees spoke about a number of results already obtained. They unanimously agreed that planning and managing scientific work according to targeted programs is a completely correct approach because it helps muster the intellect of the contingent of scientific and technological workers in the service of production, life and national defense.

Addressing the conference, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap analyzed and pointed out specific tasks which must be urgently carried out to speed up the implementation of the various key state programs for scientific and technological progress. He especially stressed that those committees in charge of these programs must lose no time devising plans to apply advanced science and technology to the production work of the 1983 plan and during the 1983-85 period, and that, simultaneously, they must make scientific and technological forecasts for subsequent years.

BRIEFS

GRAIN OBLIGATION -- As of 10 December, northern provinces and cities had delivered grain to state granaries amounting to 46.8 percent of their plan norms for the 10th-month crop. Of this amount, 20,365 tons were paid as agricultural tax and 111,459 tons were purchased beyond the set quota. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Dec 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE -- As of 10 December, Tien Giang Province had planted almost 45,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 60 percent of its planned area or 49 percent more than last year. The province has provided materials and supervision to help peasants obtain an average yield of five tons of paddy per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Dec 82 BK]

CGDK'S SON SANN COMMENTS ON SRV OFFENSIVE

BK220708 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 22 Dec 82

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 22 (AFP) -- Premier of the anti-Vietnamese Democratic Kampuchea coalition Son Sann today claimed that Hanoi had sent "fresh troops to root out" the Cambodian guerrillas. "The Vietnamese are preparing to root us out because they have sent in fresh troops with weapons and tanks recently received from the Soviet Union," Mr Son Sann, who is also leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and here for an official two-day visit, told AFP.

To counter this imminent offensive, "We are doing to divide ourselves into commandoes so as not to be destroyed," he said. He added that his forces "currently have 14,000 trained soldiers, but only 9,000 of them have weapons."

While confirming that he had asked China again for arms, he frankly admitted that the coalition's forces in Cambodia were exerting only limited military pressure on the Vietnamese troops, estimated to be around 180,000. "Our ambition is to prevent them (the Vietnamese) from sleeping or eating quietly in Cambodia," he said.

He said an improvement in Sino-Soviet ties was a step "in the right direction" because they "could not be worse."

He also said: "We are in the first stage of struggle. The United States, Canada, certain European countries, Japan, Australia, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have exerted economic and financial pressure (on Vietnam) since 1979 in demanding a Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Cambodia as a precondition of their aid."

Commenting on French policy toward Vietnam, Mr Son Sann said: "France as country of liberty and human rights would have done better to maintain ties with Hanoi without giving it a grant, which is regarded by the whole world as a grant for aggression."

"The victims should also be helped," he added and indicated that he received "humanitarian aid" from several French organisations.

There is also political pressure from the United Nations. "The UN resolution is a broad hint to the Vietnamese. But this will not be enough without some substantial pressure," he explained.

Mr Son Sann said he had not come to Indonesia only to ask for aid. "I have come to thank the ASEAN countries for their political and moral support," he said. He added, however: "We have told the Indonesian Government of our need for humanitarian aid," specifying that Indonesia produced a great deal of quinine.

On Indonesia's moderating role in the Cambodian problem (Jakarta maintains relations with Hanoi), Mr Son Sann said: "When the time comes, Indonesia will be able to play an important role but we are not yet there."

Asked about reports that relations had turned sour between president of the coalition Prince Norodom Sihanouk and China, he said: "I know that the prince has cancelled his visits but I do not know why. If the prince goes to France next month, I will try to see him. I will go to Italy to meet the pope and to India on a private visit next month."

He denied reports that he wanted to go to New Delhi in March at the same time as the non-aligned summit.

He also touched on the Angkor temple where whole walls and bas reliefs had been stolen. "Two or three years ago, the Vietnamese came out from there with loaded coffins claiming that they held their dead soldiers," he said.

Mr Son Sann is to visit the Borobudur temple, 450 km (279.6 miles) from here, before leaving for Paris later in the day.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SON SANN'S HOPES FOR CGDK

BK221513 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Son Sann's Tour Abroad"]

[Text] The chairman of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Son Sann, has embarked on a tour abroad before the fourth anniversary of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. He was visited the ASEAN countries, including Indonesia, and is now en route to France.

On Christmas Day this weekend, the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea will enter its 5th year. Initially -- 4 years ago -- the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea seemed not to encounter many difficulties. But later on, particularly since 1980, difficulties were mounting. By the end of the 1970's Vietnam needed merely 100,000 troops in Kampuchea, but by the beginning of the next decade the number of its troops was doubled. The Vietnamese estimation that the Kampuchean issue could be resolved in a short time turned out to be wrong because of the further consolidation of the Kampuchean resistance groups.

It is not surprising that during his current foreign tour Son Sann has expressed optimism that eventually Vietnam will withdraw its forces from Kampuchea. Son Sann's optimism is well founded. The Vietnamese ability to carry on its occupation of Kampuchea depends on the Soviet economic and military aid.

Another step which could free Vietnam from its dependence on the Soviet Union is a successful Indian experiment of recognizing the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. The aim of the Indian recognition is to extricate Vietnam from the Soviet embrace. However, it seems that the Indian experiment has not been successful because the non-aligned countries have not followed suit. This can be proven by its decision of not inviting the Phnom Penh government to New Delhi to attend the upcoming nonaligned summit in March.

Thus, Vietnam has been forced to turn to Moscow again. But meanwhile the Soviet Union is making rapprochement with China. Therefore, in entering the 5th year of its occupation of Kampuchea, Vietnam will face a more difficult situation.

With this background in mind, Son Sann's timing of his foreign tour is very good. In the Kampuchean struggle, time is on the side of the resistance movement. Therefore, as reflected in his statement, Son Sann is not in a hurry.

MORE ON MARCOS DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

HK230101 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] President Marcos declared yesterday the government's adherence to human rights is beyond question and accused Amnesty International of deceit for exaggerating the number of alleged tortures and assassinations by military personnel.

Addressing the 47th anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Philippines at Camp Aguinaldo, the president said many of the reports compiled by Amnesty International had been answered, but that this organization added 60 or 70 of the original complaints, which had already been answered, to make it more voluminous.

At the same time, the president warned the media of "this casual manner with which libel is being committed nowadays." He particularly singled out a letter to the editor of BULLETIN TODAY which was published recently. The letter claimed that prisoners in the Bicutan detention center were being psychologically and physically tortured. "I would like to deny this now openly and I would like the BULLETIN to print this particular denial," he declared. "Otherwise, we will be compelled to take action."

The president said "probably the lawyer of the BULLETIN thinks that the publication of a letter of a third party does not involve them in scurrilous libel. They better get a better lawyer." Citing the casual manner with which libel was being committed, the president said. "They talk of the top leaders of the Communist Party being kept in isolation. I wish they could go to where they are being kept. They have television. They have newspapers. Where did you see a prisoner with television and newspapers?"

The president said it would not be amiss to say that some of those being held for serious charges are being spoiled. He asked: "If you are facing a charge of being a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party that is out to undermine and overthrow the government by violence, how can you expect the armed forces or the president to listen to you and say, 'We are going to release you because this is the Christmas season'?"

The president said some of the die-hard prisoners had been held in isolation for a while because they attempted to escape, like Jose Maria Sison and Bernabe Buscayno of the Communist Party. "Let them conduct themselves properly and we will know how to handle them" he said. "They talk about torture," the president stated. "How many did these men kill, maim, rape, murder, and torture when they were still about in the countryside? How many? Thousands."

The president declared that "a review of the past decade will show that we have dealt forthrightly with all the cases of those who have been arrested or taken into custody for their complicity in various plots against the government."

In the course of his speech, the president said that those guilty of abusing their power or authority were punished, including thousands of men in civilian government and the military. He said the government has a report on how it dealt with threats to security and public order and how it handled cases that have arisen. "I have read this report and I find it sufficient for answering all these charges," the president said.

The president took issue with reports of Amnesty International regarding alleged tortures and assassinations by soldiers. "I cannot but remember the thousands of men tortured by the enemy and whose wives and children were butchered mercilessly as a retaliation of their wearing the uniform of the republic," he said.

He stressed that the government would not resort to summary executions of anyone to ensure the country from danger and those taken into custody were never denied the right to due process.

The president said that alongside this application, many persons who were detained for various crimes during the last years have been released. But, he added, the government had discovered that some of those released were active once again "and we have evidence on this matter."

At the same time, the president reviewed the record of success of government operations to meet the threats to national security. He said the principal threats in the past 10 years dealt with successfully were the secessionist movement in the south, the Light-a-Fire Movement, Operation June Bride, and other conspiracies which were uncovered. He said the armed forces record in meeting these threats the past 10 years had been marked by overwhelming success.

The president said the 35 military commissions and six provost courts in existence during the period of martial law terminated a total of 874 cases during the first eight years of the period. He said only 42 cases remain as of this day before the remaining court-martials or military tribunals which are projected to be dismantled by the end of next year, or December 1983.

In reviewing the security and public order situation the past decade, the president said the government had always shown a compassionate hand even at the height of the national emergency in 1972 and 1973. "There is no doubt to the degree of tolerance and forbearance that has tempered our actions," he said.

Hints at Further Arrests

HK230103 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] President Marcos yesterday indicated a possible new wave of arrests of former prisoners who had violated the conditions of their release by continuing to engage in activities inimical to the government. The president dropped the hint in a speech at ceremonies marking the 47th anniversary of the armed forces. "It is, of course, pertinent to point out that in various instances, some persons as those who had been earlier released, utilized their freedom to continue undermining the government.

"They promised they would not engage in political activity and yet they are now engaged in illegal political activity. And yet we have not taken any action against them although ultimately, we may have to. We find many of them behind the resurgence of agitation in the labor, student and media sectors." Later, after the president's speech, military authorities at Camp Aguinaldo said many of the estimated 5,000 national security violators released temporarily as of 1980 have rejoined the communist movement and are now fighting the government.

The constitution and the rule of law are always upheld in the investigation of people charged with violating the National Security Act even during the martial law period, the president said, adding that their rights to due process had always been upheld. He also said no other country in Asia had succeeded in capturing the top leaders of the communist movement.

The president noted that the armed forces of the country are probably the smallest army in Southeast Asia and have the lowest per capita expenditure at P15 compared to P30 in other armies. The president said that before, 21 percent of the entire budget was allocated to the armed forces. Now, it's only 13.7 percent, he said.

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